THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.
Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1856. No. 99.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.
New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*
Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*
Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, K.N.*,
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, K.N.*,
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
Anson Burlingame, K. N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*
Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,
Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*
New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, K.N.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24 *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*
New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*
Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
8. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12 *Henry M. Fuller, K. N.*, 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*
Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.
Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.
Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.
North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Purvear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.
South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.
Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.
Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.
Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.
Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.
Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,
Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.
Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.
Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D, 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*
Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S Marshall, D.
Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.
Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.
Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.
Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.
Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.
Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*
Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*
California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.
MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent,
EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c. just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Waldo Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story teller. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

FOR SPRING TRADE.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAS,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 4—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be found in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.
I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—ly.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on band Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Paint Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.
The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at E. P. NASH'S
Piano Forte Wareroom, 33 Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE. This is an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. Price $3 50—postage 36 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
August 29, 1856. 81—

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING REMiniscences of An Old Citizen.
Extract of a letter from Washington Irving, Esq., to the author of "Richmond in By-Gone Days," dated July 1856:
"Your little volume was particularly acceptable to me. "Richmond in by-gone days" was Richmond as I knew it in the days of my youth, nearly fifty years since. Every page of your volume brought up some delightful recollection of scenes, and characters, long since passed away; for at Richmond at the time of my exit, there was a rare assemblage of the talent and beauty of Virginia, and the impressions I received then have ever made "the Old Dominion dear to me."
This book is for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMER and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 48—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, M. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Depot of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.
We shall keep no bar.
Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.
We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*
Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.
The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse.
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CHATHAM COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.—Wm. Griffin, Administrator of Martha Patterson, dec'd, exparte.—Petition to sell land to pay debts.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elizabeth O. Daniel and Thos. Patterson are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, successively, for the said Elizabeth O. Daniel and Thomas Patterson to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Pittsborough on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment taken *pro confesso* as to them.
Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office on the 2d Monday of August, A. D., 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.
W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.
September 7, 1856. 1148—w6w.

ATTENTION!—ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE firm of Booker & Cole are now positively the last time requested to come forward and pay their notes and accounts to me, the undersigned being one of the above named firm, which firm will no longer continue; and all demands that are not settled immediately will be found in the hands of an officer. The undersigned may be found at Wm. Cook's store, (Ira Beckwith's old stand,) opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
J. W. COLE.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1856. 95—swtD25.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gi'e us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."
At the Daguerrean Gallery of HAVENS & MALLON *your wish can be gratified.*
MR. MALLON, (OF THE FIRM,) HAS JUST returned from the Northern cities where he acquired *all* the new styles of Daguerreotyping, as well as the latest and most approved *modus operandi* of transferring the "human face divine" to GLASS, *in all the natural colors*, known as *Ambrotypes*. Also, pictures on IVORY which cannot be surpassed.
Don't forget that we color Ambrotypes as *natural as life*, and warrant a likeness.
We keep a large assortment of Daguerreotype and Ambrotype stock on hand which will be sold to the trade at the lowest cash pries.

BATH REGULATOR.
Havens & Mallon's Nitrate of Silver Bath Regulator for Ambrotypes, to make an old Bath work as good as a new one, to prevent "fogging," specking, &c., will be sent to any part of the Union. Freight pre-paid on the receipt of ten dollars.
Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 92—tf.

Wyche's Cultivating Plow.
PATENTED 28TH FEBRUARY, 1856. (THE BLADED Plow,) awarded $20 premium at the last N. C State Fair; with cutting blades in the place of a moldboard; cuts, divides and turns over the soil; depositing the finer parts in the furrow, and turning over the turf, clods, &c., on the surface. Is cheap, light, and lasting, and easy to both driver and team. Admirably adapted to almost any purpose for which the plow is used.
For license to sell, with further information, address
W. E. WYCHE.
Brookville, Granville Co. N. C.
June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.
J. H. Gooch, Oxford, N. C., solicits orders for the above plows.

WILL BE SOLD
In Kempsville, Princess Anne County, Va., at the tavern of Mr. Williams, on SATURDAY, the 15th of November.
7,000 ACRES OF LAND—SITUATED IN Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, belonging to estate of the late Wm. C. Borroughs—viz:
Veal's Pasture tract, 1,600 acres, situated on the N. Landing and Gum Swamp roads, three miles from Kempsville. Land heavily timbered, with three or four small farms.—Sold in tracts of 200 acres or more to suit purchasers.
North Landing tract, 1,600 acres, situated immediately upon North River and Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.—This land is very heavily timbered with pine and oak. This tract will also be divided in 200 acre tracts or more, with a good landing to each division to suit purchasers.
The Ewell Farm of 300 acres, one mile from Kempsville, good dwelling, kitchen, barn, &c. One hundred acres cleared, well adapted to corn, wheat, &c. The balance well timbered with pine, oak, &c.
Ship's Neck track of 250 acres, 5 miles from Kempsville; well timbered with cypress, oak and pine.
Holland tract of 250 acres, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 60 acres cleared, balance in wood.
Another tract, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 75 acres, heavily covered with pine wood of good quality, said tract purchased from estate of John Petty, deceased.
One tract, in Eastern Shore Swamp, of 50 acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Gregory.
One tract, on Linkhorn Bay, of 50 acres, 20 acres cleared. The balance in good pine timber, with an excellent fishery attached.
One tract, near Nimmo's Church, of 100 acres timbered land.
One tract, in Gum Swamp, of 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Wilson Whitehurst and Mrs. Etheredge, with a growth of young oak timber.
Two small farms, at West Neck bridge, 50 acres each.
One tract of 50 acres in Pungo.
Allmand tract of 200 acres, adjoining the lands of Henry Cornick, Sr., deceased.
One track in Norfolk county, of 50 acres, on Elbow road, adjoining the lands of Stephen Tatem, Esq.
A small Farm, on Lambert's Point, in view of Hampton roads, with sundry other places of land.
Also, 20 lots of lands of 2 acres each, situated at Terminus of Canal, at North Landing.
A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to review the land will please apply to Francis Thomson, or Edward Foster, at Kempsville.
TERMS:—One-third cash, balance in two equal instalments of one and two years.
BY THE ADMINISTRATORS.
September 18, 1856. 90—sw12t.

For Sale.
THE LARGE AND EXCELLENT FARM, KNOWN as the Caddo Place; containing two thousand eight hundred (2,800) acres; about 900 acres cleared land, and the balance well timbered, and the whole mostly rich alluvial bottom. On the farm is a good and substantial two story brick house, double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, a good double roomed frame house, together with a black smith shop, and wagon making shop, and negro quarters sufficient to accommodate fifty or seventy-five hands. There is also on the place a good cotton gin house, and Press, and an excellent horse mill, and cribs, barns and stables. The Caddo river meanders through the whole length of the tract. There is a well of never failing and excellent water in the house yard, with milk house attached, and a splendid garden lot. There are several good springs on the place, and a very bold Chalybeate spring about 600 yards from the house. The Military Road, the great western thoroughfare to Texas, runs by the house. This is one of the richest, and most desirable places in south-western Arkansas. It is situate about four miles from Arkadelphia, the county town of Clark county.
Also, one thousand two hundred (1,200) acres in another farm, lying in Dallas county Arkansas, on the Ouachita River, a navigable stream, partly bottom, and partly up land, with sixty or seventy acres opened. The attention of persons intending to settle in Arkansas is invited to these lands.
Also, one thousand and forty (1040) acres, of superior Black lands, situated in Clark county, immediately on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Line, and six miles from water navigation, 400 acres of this tract cleared land.
Also, nine hundred (900) acres; lying in Clark county, about half bottom, and half uplands, nine miles from water navigation, and four miles from Rail Road line. One hundred (100) acres of this tract opened land.
Also, one thousand three hundred and forty (1340) acres, lying in Clark county, half rich bottom, and 2 acres opened, and the balance good upland.
Also, one thousand eight hundred (1800) acres, lying in Clark county, 100 acres opened; mostly rich bottom lands, and not subject to inundation.
All the above lands are finely Timbered and Watered.
For further particulars apply to.
W. F. S. BARKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—tlJ.

Land for Sale near Raleigh.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE, UPON reasonable terms, a tract of Land known as PAOLI, lying on the Hillsborough road, about two miles from the State House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. There are two handsome building sites on the tract, and the lands have been well manured and produce good crops. They will also sell two tracts of Wood Land, lying in the same neighborhood, between three and four miles from the city; one containing seventy-five and three-fourth acres,—the other forty-five and one-half acres.
If these lands are not before disposed of by private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, upon a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, and the title be reserved until the payment of the purchase money.
ROBERT B. GILLIAM, T. BROWN VENABLE, JAMES McKIMMON, } Executors of R. Kingsbury.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 89—swtd.

OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTING BRUSHES.—The undersigned beg to announce that they are continuing the manufacturing of—and are prepared to fill orders, to any extent for—the different varieties of Plain and Fancy Colored Brushes, upon the most favorable terms for cash, or approved credit. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.
L. G. HANSEN, & CO.,
176 Front street, New York.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—sw4t.

Mayor's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 9th, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the next General Assembly, for an Amendment to the Charter of the City of Raleigh.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.
84—swtm.

NEW SPEAKER.—THE SOUTHERN SPEAKER or Sixth Reader; containing, in great variety, the Master Pieces of Oratory, in Prose, Poetry, and Dialogue; with an Appendix; embracing Knowles' Model Debate; The Declaration of Independence; Constitution of the United States, with marginal index; Washington's Farewell Address, with running index and marginal questions, by D. Barton Ross, A. M. N. G.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

9TH MONTH, 1856.
McILWAINE & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
No. 60 SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg Va.,
ANNOUNCE TO THE TRADE THE ARRIVAL of their importations of
English, Irish, Scotch and French Goods,
which, with large purchases in the Northern and Eastern markets, enable them to offer a Stock equal if not superior to any ever owned by themselves or their predecessors, Paul & McIlwaine.
McILWAINE & GRAHAM,
Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, 4-4 Sheetings and 4-4 Osnaburgs, and for genuine Irish Flax Threads and Shoe Threads, Virginia Fulled Linseys and Kerseys.
Sept. 17, 1856. 86—8t.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.—The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, dec'd, will sell on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Haywood, the large and valuable plantation of the late Green Womack, lying on Cape Fear River, two miles below Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert Harris, M. McCoy, and others.
On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds cleared and under good fence, and some yet to clear. Also, a good proportion of upland suitable for the production of corn, oats, wheat and cotton. The low grounds are not surpassed in the production of corn by any in the county.
There is on the place a two-story barn, 70 feet in length with fixtures for running a cotton gin and threshing machine, besides smaller barns and other necessary out houses, cotton screw, &c.
The place is well watered and as healthy as any on the river, having the convenience of steam boats, running by the place to Fayetteville and Wilmington. In connection with this tract will be sold 95 acres of pine land, well timbered, about one mile from the plantation.
A credit of one and two years will be given. Bonds with undoubted security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.
J. A. WOMACK, Exec'r.
Pittsboro', Aug. 26, 1856. 81—swtd.

NOW READY
Swaim's Justice—Revised.
THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854-'55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents.*
BY
EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L.B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding.
Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.
This day published and for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 73—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS RUFFIN,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 9, 1856, upon the next Presidential election, &c.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. RUFFIN said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: As these evening sessions infringe not upon that portion of the time of the House devoted to the transaction of important business, and as they have been set apart for the especial purpose of affording members an opportunity of embarking in the discussion of political topics, I deem it unnecessary to make any apology to the committee for occupying its attention for the brief hour allotted me under the rules. With great deference to the opinions of gentlemen who have preceded me in addressing the committee, and who entertain views antagonistic to those that have been presented to my mind, I now propose to submit a few remarks on the political affairs of the country.

A question of great magnitude—yea, sir, one preeminently important, is to be passed upon by the people of the United States during the present year. In my humble opinion, in the verdict to be rendered is involved the perpetuity of the institutions under which we have so long lived and prospered; and a question, upon the decision of which depends the happiness, not only of the millions who are now enjoying the blessings emanating from the best form of government ever devised by the genius of men, but also of the countless myriads, who, in all time to come, are to inhabit this the fairest portion of God's earthly domain.

Disguise as you may, sir, the practical issue to be decided in the approaching Presidential election, the issue that looms high above all others, is, Shall the union of these States be perpetuated or dissolved? The Fed'ral Union was formed to dispense equal rights and blessings to all the States. The Constitution, the sacred charter of our political faith, the work of incorruptible patriots and illustrious statesmen, was a compromise of conflicting interests. Those who made it had a due appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon them; they were practical men not mere theorists; they knew the purport of the language they used, and, in its every clause and every word, they said what they meant and meant what they said. They eschewed cabalistic words and ambiguous phrases. Staunch in resolve and unflagging in zeal, with powerful purpose of soul, they devoted the mighty energy of gigantic minds to the great work of devising a form of government adapted to the wants of a free and independent people, ardently attached to the eternal principles of liberty and law. Time has demonstrated their wisdom, and shown that their work approximates perfection as near as anything of human origin could. Many of those who aided in framing the Constitution lived to enjoy the proud satisfaction of witnessing its admirable operation; and, when passing from the scene of action, rejoiced in the hope that it would be cherished as a priceless inheritance by all future generations of their posterity. Little did they anticipate that before one century—a mere link in the endless chain of time—had passed away, that a powerful party would spring up in this country to inaugurate schemes to bring about its destruction and overthrow. That such a party, active, powerful and numerous, is now at work to accomplish this fell purpose, no man can with truth deny. Now, for the first time in the history of the country, a party bounded by geographical lines has emerged from the troubled sea of northern fanaticism, assumed a definite shape, and entered the political arena to contest the prize of the Presidency. It has planted its standard of sixteen stars, representing the sixteen non-slaveholding States, on a sectional platform. With an energy unequaled and a recklessness unparalleled, it is perfecting its organization and concentrating its strength, to elevate to the executive chair a man who, if elected, will administer the Government under a construction of the Constitution sanctioned neither by its letter nor spirit—a construction never dreamed of by the sages who framed it—a construction utterly destructive of the rights of the people of fifteen States of the Union. How long can the Union survive when it shall have been decided that the Government is to be administered, not for the benefit of all the States, but of a part only? Sir, the times are protentous of evil! What ought to be done by the friends of the Constitution and of the Union in the present emergency? All patriots should labor "with might and main" to preserve the Constitution inviolate. To this end they should make common cause to crush out the sectional spirit of fanaticism. It is a question far above those relating to tariffs, banks, public lands, and systems of internal improvement. The issue has been presented; it stands in all its appalling hideousness before us; it has to be met; it cannot be evaded.

The party which has nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency presents the issue. He has been selected as the exponent of its principles; not that he is an experienced statesman—not that he is possessed of any peculiar qualifications for the position, but solely because he was supposed to be available, and believed, by those who rule the Black Republican hosts, to be a man made up of such pliant materials as could be moulded and used to effect their purposes. Statesmen were overlooked in convention, and a mere adventurer, a heartless land-grabber, a cashiered military subordinate, was selected as the standard-bearer of the Black Republican party—a fit exponent of its views. The candidate is fit for the party, the party for the candidate; but neither fit to control the destinies of this great country. The people of the United States have not yet sunk to that low estate, when they are only worthy to be governed by a manikin, moved by wires in the hands of political jugglers and mountebanks. The election of Fremont would bring rejoicing not only to the Abolition traitors, who are plotting schemes to subvert the Constitution, but it would be a grand jubilee for the motley army of monopolists, landsharks, treasury marauders, and political gamblers, now so strenuously urging his pretensions.

Suppose the Government to be controlled by the Black Republican party—what could the South expect from it? Nothing of good—much of evil. Judge what would be the action of the party from the course of its friends in this House! I undertake to assert, that no House of Representatives has ever assembled in this Capitol, that has indicated so strong a disposition to vio'ate the great principles of the Constitution, and to trample upon the rights of the minority, as the one now in session. Precedents long established and sanctioned by reason, never heretofore questioned, have been disregarded; gaurantied rights have been violated; and a spirit of unbridled recklessness has pervaded the majority of this branch of Congress from its commencement.

Let us examine Black Republicanism as it has exhibited itself here. After squandering two months of the session, a Speaker and other officers were elected. Then, in hot haste commenced the dirty work of faction made arrogant by power. A member was chosen to preside over this body because of his known hostility to the South—a man who blushed not to rise upon the floor in his place here, and indirectly to avow and advocate the damnable doctrine of the amalgamation of the white and black races—a man who had elsewhere boldly proclaimed that he was willing, in a certain state of circumstances, "to let the Union slide,"—a true representative, no doubt, of the "sentiment" which elected him. In furtherance of the flagitious plans previously mapped out in caucus, the committees were packed, a majority of the members placed on each committee being taken from one section of the Union; so that, under the rules, they might enjoy undue advantages in the legislation of this House.

The work of proscription was pushed to an extent heretofore unknown; even the little pages, who run upon the floor, were dismissed from their places. All this was done by that party composed almost entirely of members elected by the "American Party"—the party of whose disinterested patriotism we used to hear so much—the party that professed to have such a holy horror of "place," and such an irresistible aversion to the "wild hunt after office." Why, sir, such was the rush for place, that, for days after the organization of the House, the rotunda, the vestibule, and all the approaches to this Hall, were thronged with a God-forsaken crowd of hungry expectants—lean, gaunt, hungry-looking "*patriots*," eager for the spoils.

Mr. Chairman, there was one feature in the organization of this House, remarkable in character and long to be remembered. There are a class of Representatives here, who have a peculiar fondness for indulging in the use of such stereotyped phrases as "independent representatives of the free North," "the scourge of the slave-driver's lash," "the crack of the overseer's whip," &c. They seem to speak feelingly when reiterating their stale expressions; and well they may; for, with something akin to them, they have had much sad experience during the present session. You no doubt recollect, Mr. Chairman, that during the early part of the session, you reporter's desk was occupied by a queer looking New York editor, an unfortunate specimen of nature's handicraft, a living libel on humanity, who, day after day, was to be seen lounging with apparent listlessness there, like a certain foul old bird on the bough of a dead tree. That excentric individual exercised despotic away over a certain class of members, his peculiar followers here, and thundered through the columns of the Tribune his anathemas against such of them as were so unfortunate as to incur his displeasure. To offend him was political death to them. The circulation of his paper was extensive in their districts, and the fulminations of his brain passed for gospel truth among their constituents. As a consequence, these "freedom shriekers" gloried in his smiles and trembled at his frowns; his edict was their law; he was the Conrad of the crew, and his soul animated them all. Though they hated and feared, they dared not disobey him.

> "There was a laughing devil in his sneer,
> That raised emotions both of rage and fear;
> And where his frown of hatred darkly fell,
> Hope withering fled, and mercy sighed—farewell!"

Let us now look for awhile to the manner of legislating here. All sorts of trickery have been resorted to; rules have been violated, and the freedom of debate, in many instances, suppressed; the "previous question" has been sprung upon the House in season and out of season, and an unscrupulous majority has ordered it, time and again, to prevent discussion on the most important questions, thus prostituting a rule, intended for wise purposes, to the base uses of party.

To manufacture political capital for the presidential campaign, a committee was sent to Kansas; and, as was anticipated by every reflecting man versed in the affairs of that Territory, civil war followed in its wake. The majority in this House is responsible for much of the blood that has been so unnecessarily shed in Kansas. Immediately after the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas law, slavery agitators in the North commenced that system of tactics that has produced so much difficulty in Kansas. That agitation has caused the untimely death of many a poor squatter, both pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, who, far distant from home and kindred, now lie in their cold and bloody graves in the wilderness, where the wolf of the forest howls their requiem, and the owl, the ill-boding bird of night, shrieks their death-dirge. But what do men who ride into power on slavery agitation care for these things? I have no doubt they would be willing to see the plains of Kansas drenched in human gore, if they could thereby get control of the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, let us pass to another chapter in the history of black Republicanism in this House.—Representatives sent here by the people have been harassed, hunted down, and, in effect, driven from this Hall, for entertaining political principles antagonistic to those of a majority here. Yes, sir; members, pandering to the morbid appetite of northern fanaticism, have deprived South-Carolina of two of her Representatives on this floor—Messrs. Brooks and Keitt. Illinois, too, has been deprived of one of her Representatives, [Mr. Jas. C. Allen,] to subserve the ends of party, in total disregard of right and justice. Even now, this party is hunting some pretext to deprive Iowa of one of her Representatives, [Mr. Hall.] To cap the climax, a majority of this House has declared Gen. Whitfield, the Delegate from Kansas, not entitled to his seat, although he was duly elected in strict conformity to law. Eighty-eight members of that majority were not satisfied with thwarting the wishes of the people of Kansas as to who should be their Delegate, but were so blinded by prejudice and impervious to reason, as to record their votes in favor of the admission of Andrew H. Reeder, whom they sought to thrust on the people of Kansas as their Delegate—an individual with no better title to the seat than the man in the moon.

Recently this House attached an amendment to the Army appropriation bill, iniquitous in its inception, revolutionary in its character—one which it is well known can, in no contingency whatever, pass the Senate. If the black Republicans in this House conspire together to stop the wheels of Government, they have the power to do it. But, Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me there is no necessity to apprehend danger from this; when the "tug of war," comes, they will back out from their position; they will not dare to refuse the necessary appropriations to carry on the Government. When they realize the fact that they cannot effect their object by bluster and gasconade, a sufficient number of them will dodge out of the way to let the bill pass. They say to the Administration, to the Senate, and to the national men on this floor, "If you don't do this, or don't do that, we will withhold the supplies." An accidental majority in this House is striving to usurp the powers of co-ordinate branches of the Government.—They have, of late, invented a new way of nullifying and resisting laws. As good citizens, they should conform and submit to the laws of the country; they should not forget the good old maxim of the Roman patriot and statesman, *Legum denique idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus.*

Such is the exemplification of black Republicanism in this House. Judge of the whole party by the specimen here exhibited! "*Ex peds Herculem*"—Had it the control of the Govern ent, what enormities would it not practice? This is the party that aspires to rule this great country. But gentlemen may rest assured that it never will be done; John C. Fremont will never occupy the executive chair of the United States.

Another party making some claims to nationality, has nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency.—This, the American, or Know Nothing party, at one time boasted of much strength, and claimed to have arisen on the ruins of the Whig and Democratic parties. Within the brief period of its existence, it has changed its principles so often, and assumed so many protean shapes, that I shall not now undertake to describe it. As a party, it has become a "*tertium quid*"—a nondescript—and dwindled into comparative insignificance. I shall make but few remarks about it; my time is short, and I shall not tarry to say a long grace over a scanty repast. The party has proved a woeful failure. At one time it boasted that it was the great conservative party of the country; that it was for the maintenance of the Union as "the paramount political good," and that it had elected from the northern States some ninety national and conservative men to this House.—Where are nine tenths of these northern national Know Nothings now? Echo answers, where?—Where were they when the contest for Speaker was decided? I can tell you, sir; just where they are now—drilling in the black Republican camp—marching under the flag with sixteen stars, and keeping step to the grating music of disunion. Of those once claimed as national men, more than nine out of ten now stand on the Union-sliding platform, among the most implacable enemies of the South.

The organization of the Know Nothing party at the North has been used to strengthen black Republicanism, only a small fragment of it remaining, that, at this time, lays any claim to nationality. Let us see what a leading Know Nothing paper, the Albany Register, says on this subject:

"If Fremont is elected, the country will owe *the American* party a debt of gratitude; for it is not doing injustice to other noble advocates of free soil, to say that the *American organization* in the East and West, is the backbone of the Republican party."

The idea of electing Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency is preposterous. In its palmy days, Know Nothingism had its chief strength in the North; there it has been absorbed by black Republicanism; and in many of the States where it was once omnipotent, it does not now seem to be able to muster a sufficient number of supporters even to form an electoral ticket in what is termed the national wing of the party. Your *quondam* Know Nothing has there laid down his dark lantern, and taken up Sharpe's rifle. In the intensity of his love for the negro, he has forgotten his hatred of the Catholic and foreigner. Mr. Fillmore cannot be elected by votes from the South, for there "Sam" never did arrive at man's estate; at best he was there but a little, scrawny, rickety, scrofulous bantling, that had not strength to stand upon his legs. Away, then, with the attempt to gull southern people into the belief that there is a chance to elect Mr. Fillmore!

If enthusiastic gentlemen, in the exuberance of their imaginations, have pictured Mr. Fillmore stalking into the White House on the 4th of March next, I tell them that romantic pageant will never pass in review before them. They have mistaken shadow for substance; they have been dreamingly gazing at a mirage on the political horizon; they have either scanned the signs of the times through illusory optics, or read them the back way, like a witches prayer.

There is one truly national party in this country, and but one—that is the Democratic party. It has ever been national, and is so yet. It is emphatically the party that contends for "measures, not for men"—it is the party of the Constitution—the party of the country. Other parties may desert their principles to conform to the views of their candidates, but the Democratic will never change its principles for any man. The black Republican party, thirsting for the spoils, may adhere to the fortunes of Fremont; the Know Nothing, in its admiration of the man, may follow in the forlorn hope, led on by Millard Fillmore. The one may shout for Cæsar, the other declare for Pompey; but the Democratic party, now as ever, will strike for the best interests of the commonwealth of Rome.

Assembled at Cincinnati in convention, composed of delegates from every district represented here, it has constructed a platform eminently national. It has reared aloft the banner of the Constitution and the Union. To that consecrated standard, hosts of patriots are flocking in serried ranks from every quarter of this vast Republic—from the warm sunlit prairies of Texas, and from the bleak hill tops of Maine—

> ——————"In climes
> That burn with fierce, or freeze with distant, suns."

It floats proudly in the breeze that sweeps the Atlantic coast; and, in distant California, from the golden shores washed by the blue surges of the Pacific, its inspiring folds reflect the last departing rays of the setting sun, as, far westward, it sinks into the briny deep.

The Democratic party has presented for the suffrages of the people, the name of James Buchanan, a statesman of enlarged experience and sound principles—one true to the Constitution and to all sections of the Union. In vain has the combined opposition sought to injure his reputation as a patriot, a statesman, and a true Democrat. Reduced to desperate straits, it has ransacked the history of the past to scrape up charges against him. It is charged that he was a Federalist, and opposed to the last war with Great Britain. If this be true, it shows that he was a man who had a heart in the right place, and loved his country better than party, that he was for his country, whether he believed it to be "right or wrong;" for, when our soil was invaded by a foreign foe, he volunteered with alacrity, shouldered his musket, and marched to the tented field, to aid in repelling the enemy.

Again, it is charged that he once said, if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. After the unqualified denial of this by Mr. Buchanan, and the mass of testimony that has been published to disprove it, I think that no man, who has a proper regard for his own reputation for truth and candor, will stoop so low as to reiterate the stale calumny.

On a par with this is the oft-refuted slander, that he had advocated the reduction of the wages of the laboring man to ten cents a day. I pronounce this to be utterly false, and challenge any man on this floor to assert the contrary. Such a charge may suit the vitiated taste of the cross-roads demagogue and political charlatan of the tippling-shop; but no man who has been intrusted with a seat on this floor will stake his veracity on this execrable humbug.

Wise men, too, have of late made the astounding discovery that Mr. Buchanan is unsound on the slavery question. Whence this grave charge? Is it true? No, sir; entirely false; unsubstantial as a moonbeam; hypothetical in its origin; years ago exploded; based on certain resolutions of a meeting held in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1819.—What is the history of these resolutions? Why, sir, simply this: that Mr. Buchanan was not at the meeting that passed them; had nothing to do with them; knew nothing about them; and never saw or heard of them until they were published. He is no more responsible for them than I am—and they were passed long before I was born. Mr. Buchanan has always been true on this great question that is of such vital importance to the South; and it is astonishing that southern men should make allegations to the contrary. His whole record, extending back for more than a third of a century, will show that he has ever been true. His past record is a sure guarantee for the future. We were told, in the canvass of 1852, that General Pierce was unsound on this question; that it would not do to trust him; that he would betray the South, and so on. The people, however, had confidence in him; they believed him to be an honest man, and they were not deceived. His administration has demonstrated the fact, that he was entitled to their confidence; for he has been as true to the Constitution as any man that ever occupied the executive chair. The South has had no cause to complain of him. Between these candidates a choice is to be made. Southern men must look to things as they are, and act upon what they may consider right and proper. It is no time to wrangle about trifles—no time for party bickerings. A blow is being aimed at the Constitution itself.—The enemy is assaulting the citadel; we must concentrate our whole strength to defend it, and to repel the assault. We must not dissipate our strength by skirmishing at the outposts, or impair it by internal dissensions among ourselves.

The election of Fremont will be the death-knell of the Union. I am no alarmist, nor do I say this in any spirit of bravado or threatening. I assert it because I believe it. Both northern and southern men have asserted it. Mr. Fillmore has in substance expressed that opinion, and in language, too, that no one can misunderstand:

"We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. [Cries of 'Shame!' 'Shame!']

Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him, in making his appointments? If a man living south of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter as one of his Cabinet council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country; or, indeed, to collect the revenue or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt for selection to office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him?

These are serious but practical questions; and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves, and suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? [Cries of 'No!'] No, not for one moment. And do you believe your southren brethren less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you you are certainly mistaken. And, therefore, you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric, reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance. [Tremendous cheering.]

I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger."—*Mr. Fillmore's speech at Albany.*

Let southern gentlemen who are disposed to vote for Mr. Fillmore, and thereby indirectly aid in the election of Fremont, reflect upon the awful consequences that may ensue should he be chosen President. The radical Abolitionists, almost to a man, and many of their twin brothers, the supporters of Fremont—I dare assert, a majority of them—are desirous for a separation of the States. Their words and acts manifest it; some of their leaders boldly avow it:

"I have no doubt but that the free and slave States ought to be separated."—*New York Tribune.*

"I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt."—*Black Republican clergyman at Poughkeepsie.*

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."—*Horace Greeley.*

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."—*Extract from speech of Joshua R. Giddings.*

"If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity where ballots are useless, then we'll make bullets effective. [Tremendous applause.]" *Speech of Hon. Erastus Hopkins, in black Republican Convention, Philadelphia.*

"I detest slavery, and say unhesitatingly that I am in favor of its abolition by some means, if it sends all the party organizations in the Union, and *the Union itself to the devil.*"—*H. M. Addison.*

"In the case of the alternative being presented of the continuance of slavery or a dissolution of the Union, I am for a dissolution of the Union; I am for dissolution, and I care not how quick it comes." *Rufus P. Spalding.*

"On the action of this convention depends the fate of the country; if the Republicans fail at the ballot-box, we will be forced to drive back the slaveocracy with fire and the sword. [Cheers.]"—*General James Watson Webb in Black Republican Convention, Philadelphia.*

"This Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell." * * * "I am for its overthrow! Up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free and glorious Republic of our own."—*William Lloyd Garrison.*

"Although I am not one of that class of men who cry for the perpetuation of the Union, though I am willing in a certain state of circumstances to let it slide."—*N. P. Banks, Speaker.*

"*Resolved*, That whoever would assassinate President Pierce would be a friend to his race and to his country."—*Resolution of township meeting in Ohio.*

"O, God! we pray that Thou wilt curse the slaveholder in all his undertakings, confound all his plans, and spread terror, horror, and dismay throughout the entire South. Curse, O, God, we ask Thee, with a blighting curse, all the Democrats in the Union; may they in an especial manner feel the weight of Thy great displeasure. We entreat Thee, O, Lord, to go to Washington and kill Frank Pierce; show him no mercy, but strike him down; also, in your righteous wrath, remember and punish with direful wrath, Cass, Douglas, and Toombs; let not one of these villains escape. We ask Thee, O, Lord, to afflict every pro-slavery man in Kansas with the leprosy or small pox; and may they, after feeling the pains of a thousand deaths, be tumbled headlong into Hell without a trial, there to feel ten thousand strokes on their bare backs, daily inflicted by each and every one of the slaves in the United States. Our Heavenly Father, we ask Thee to strengthen us in our resolves, to make Kansas a free State at the peril of the Union; we ask Thee to interpose Thy mighty hand in our behalf, and help us to shiver the Union into atoms rather than to concede to the southern demons, in the form of slave drivers, one inch of the disputed territory."—*Fourth of July prayer of a Black Republican Clergyman at Oberlin, Ohio.*

In attaching the Sherman amendment to the Army appropriation bill, and refusing supplies to carry on the Government, this House has performed the first act in the drama of revolution. The genius of disunion, grim, hideous, and ghastly, has alreeady presented its unsightly form in this Hall, at the bidding of agitators and disorganizers. If the pluck of Black Republicanism is not exceeded by its arrogance and treachery, it is likely even to bring matters to a speedy issue. That assumed courage which has buoyed up the members of that party, and is now pushing them on to the very verge of perpetrating an atrocious deed, will, no doubt, ooze out at their fingers' ends ere the act is consummated. They will fly, panic-stricken, from the untenable position they now occupy. They will defer it to another day, and a more auspicious time.

What hopes can the South have but in the election of Mr. Buchanan by they people? If the election be thrown into this House, it will, in all probability, result in the election of Fremont, and thereby bring unnumbered woes on the country. If the Know Nothings have all that exalted and self-sacrificing patriotism which they profess, (and I feel sure that many of them have,) why do they cling to their party so tenaciously under existing circumstances? They well know that the organization of that party cannot be kept up much longer; that it is rapidly dying out everywhere; that it will soon be numbered among the things that were; and that even now it is but

> "A vapor eddying in the whirl of time,
> And soon to vanish everlastingly."

The preservation of the Constitution and of the Union is worthy of the highest aspirations of the patriot. It is high time that all conservative and national men, in all parts of the country, and of all parties, should rally under the broad banner of the Constitution and the Union, and bear it aloft, emblazoned with its splendid galaxy of thirty-one stars, far above the reach of the political infidels, who are now stretching forth their polluting hands to drag it down and trail it in the dust. May we not indulge the hope, that a decided triumph of the "sentiment of nationality," in the approaching election, will crush out fanaticism, drive slavery agitation from the Halls of Congress, and settle the question for all future time; that it will restore peace to a distracted country, revive good will among its citizens, and, above all, strengthen anew the strong cords of affection and material interests which bind these States together? that they may continue, now and forever,

> "Unbroken as the sacred chain of nature,
> That links the jarring elements in peace."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following is a summary of the laws and constitutional requirements in the election of a President and Vice President:

1. Electors elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates, send a messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January, another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where electors met.

3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors occasioned by absence, death, or resignation. Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy

4. The Governor gives notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.

5. On the second Wednesday in Febuary Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificates of returns and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, if such number of electors, shall be the President.

6. If no person has a majorty as above, the choice is to be made from the three highest returned. The members of the House, by States, form themselves into electoral committees, and the majority determine which is to be the choice of the State, each State having only one vote

7. If neither of the candidates get a majority of the States before the 4th of March, then the Vice President shall act as President.

8. If the people do not elect through the electors a Vice President, then the Senate of the United States shall make the election from the two highest candidates returned to them by the electors.

THE ALABAMA COTTON CROPS.—The Selma Reporter, of Wednesday evening last, says:

"It is now reduced to a certainty that the present cotton crop will be exceedingly short. Notwithstanding the disastrous spring and summer which we had, yet hopes had been entertained from later indications that the crop would be an average one; but the early frost has now completely dispelled every hope, and accounts from every quarter have now satisfied every sensible man that we are to have the shortest crop which we have had for many years past. Many of our planters will finish picking this week, and in the course of a few weeks the whole crop of Alabama will be gathered."

Dickens, in his "Little Dorritt," tells us that a tender word "dropped like a heavy stone into the well of Clennam's heart, and splashed the water into his eyes!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

SALISBURY, Oct. 24, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE STANDARD: The first successful Edcational Convention ever held in North Carolina adjourned here to-day after a protracted session of three days' length. I say successful, and indeed it has been so beyond the anticipations of its most sanguine friends. A large delegation have been in attendance, representing every portion of the State, from the seashore to the mountain-tops. Their deliberations will mark an era in the progress of education in North Carolina; and the results will be seen and felt in our educational system for a time to come. It is peculiarly gratifying just at this period, when the whole country is racked with political excitement and sectional disaffection, to see a call of this kind so generally responded to; and that, too, by so many of the best educated gentlemen in the State. It proves one thing—that whatever may be the danger in our political condition, the people possess the elements of safety and self-preservation. I write you hurriedly and without notes; and cannot, therefore, give even a full outline of the proceedings of this busy body for three days.

The Convention was organized Tuesday evening, 21st, by electing Professor Wheat, of the University, President; E. W. Ogburn, of Greensboro', Vice President; Messrs. Cole of the same place and Brown of Randolph county, Secretaries; Prof. Kerr, of Murfreesboro', Treasurer.

The Committee to report business for the Convention, reported, among other things, a number of Essays prepared by different gentlemen on important subjects connected with schools and education, which were read at intervals during the session, and out of which grew most of the business transacted.

The first essay was read by Pres. Jones, of G. F. College, from the pen of Dr. Waddell, of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Subject, The Uniting of Teachers in Common Schools, Academies and Colleges, in one cause of Education; C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent, an address on the same subject; E. W. Carruthers, D. D., an Essay on School Architecture; Pres. Craven of Normal College, on the best method of imparting instruction; Mr. Wiley, Principal of the Male Academy at Washington, on the same subject; Mr. Richardson, of the Male and Female Academy at Franklinton, on school government; Rev. Mr. VanEaton, of the Male and Female High School at Jonesville, same subject.

These Essays contained many useful suggestions; and while they differed in the degree of their merits, I must say, as all agree, that the productions evinced much thought, experience, and ability. In compliance with the suggestions of the two first a "State Educational Association" will be formed, to meet annually.

Among the topics discussed that of our Common Schools elicited the most absorbing interest. I tell you these free schools are becoming very dear to our people, if their representatives in this Convention are to be regarded as the exponents of their feelings. They regard the system no longer as an experiment; but the very thing for the education of the masses. I believe you, sir, (the Senior,) are a member of the Literary Board, to whom the direction of the Fund for these schools, has been committed. The public expect you to employ all your financial ability to increase this fund every dollar possible. More money is now, as it has been, a great desideratum, in order that more comfortable school houses may be built, teachers better paid, and in many instances the schools continued for a longer term during the year. Co-ordinate with the subject of common schools, the convention has resolved to bring before the next Legislature the propriety of establishing eight or ten district normal schools at which meritorious young men may be educated gratis, provided they promise to teach within the State three years afterwards. Let not the public be alarmed at the idea of the cost to support these gratuitous schools. It is not expected to ask for another dollar from the Treasury, nor contributions from the people either voluntary or otherwise. The great object to be attained by this plan is to make more efficient teachers for the common schools. Resolutions have been also adopted to convert the Common School Journal into an organ for the Educational Association; to establish a Military Academy for North Carolina; and sundry others which time will not allow me to mention. Exciting debates have arisen on various propositions, which were conducted, however, in a spirit of liberality and parliamentary courtesy. Among the prominent debaters may be mentioned C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent, Prof. Sterling, Pres. Craven, Dr. Hutchinson, Revs. Clegg and Smith, Ham. C. Jones, Geo. W. Brooks, E. W. Ogburn and D. A. Davis, Esqs. The best social feeling prevailed and strong ties of friendship have been formed. The recollection of the hospitalities of the gallant citizens of Salisbury will ever be a bright link in memory's chain. But I must refer you and the public to the official publications of the proceedings for further particulars.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

PERSON.

For the Standard.

To the Know Nothing Lodges Generally.

Having become satisfied that I did wrong in joining your order I would ask permission to withdraw from it. Before I became a member I was induced to believe that the Know Nothing order, since changed to that of American, was national in its character, and that it would accomplish what the two great parties of the country—the Democratic and Whig parties—had failed o accomplish—the quieting of slavery agitation, and preserve and render more secure the Union of the States. I was moreover induced to believe that the objects and purposes of the order would not conflict with the principles of a Democrat. But there have been sufficient developments to satisfy me that in all these particulars I was deceived.

I have no reason to doubt that the members of the order are national in their sentiments—it is their obvious interest to be so; but that the northern members are strongly anti-slavery and sectional in their feelings and sentiments no man can doubt who is not blind to the flood of light which the proceedings of the present Congress and those of the Know Nothing Council at Philadelphia, and other Northern Conventions, shed upon the country. With a controlling Know Nothing majority in the House of Representatives a rank abolitionist Speaker who wo'ld sooner "let the Union slide" than that abolitionism should fail in its objects, was elected—less than half a dozen members of the order from non-slaveholding States making a pretence to nationality by declining to vote for him. But they, too, when it was obvious their votes might defeat him and secure the election of Gov. Aiken, a truly national man, and a polished and distinguished gentleman, refused to vote for him and thereby aided in electing Banks. After the division which took place in Philadelphia last summer, seceders from that Convention held a Convention in New York and nominated Fremont for President and Johnson, of Pennsylvania, an open and avowed abolitionist, for Vice President. In Indiana the abolitionists and Know Nothings have nominated the same Electoral ticket. In the recent Maine election the Fillmore men united with the abolitionists to defeat the Democratic State ticket, and there are indications of a similar union against the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania. These and other facts which might be mentioned, go to show that the Northern Know Nothings are sectional in their feelings and are as hostile to the rights of the South as the abolitionists themselves. The very fact that Mr. Fillmore and his Northern supporters denounce and abuse the present able administration and the Democracy, both North and South, and the Southern Whigs who aided in passing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and repealing the unjust Missouri restriction, indicates sympathy in political sentiment and indirectly aids their cause. Being a Southern man and ardently attached to the Union of the States as the main source of the unexampled increase and prosperity of the American people, I cannot co operate with a party whose candidate for the Presidency, as well as his Northern supporters, indirectly aids the black Republican or disunion party. To do so would be, in my judgment, moral treason, not only to the South but to the whole American people; for in the pending contest the cause of the South is the cause of the whole country. To do so would be doing violence to the political sentiments I have heretofore entertained and still entertain, and upon which I have heretofore acted. I hope, therefore, I shall be permitted to withdraw formally from an order, the objects of which I cannot co-operate in advancing.

LEONARD DANIEL.

For the Standard.

Meeting of the Democratic Club in Murfreesboro', N. C.—Enthusiasm of our friends—Prospects—Jno. P. Jordan—Speech—Compared with Kenneth Rayner and Miller.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Our glorious Club continues to hold its meetings with undiminished interest—aye, increasing interest. We grow more enthusiastic in the glorious cause of popular rights as the crisis approaches. Our dark-lantern opponents are dwindling by degrees and grow beautifully less. The meeting of August the 21st, was a most interesting affair; the hall was crowded—expectation was on the tiptoe, nor was that expectation disappointed.—We had the pleasure of hearing an address from Jno. Parker Jordan, Esq., of Perquimans. Of late our appreciation of this gentleman has been greatly heightened by the fact of his noble sacrifice of personal interests in the endeavor to redeem the Senatorial District of Perquimans and Pasquotank from the shackles of Know Nothingism. True, he fell in the fierce encounter with the powers of darkness; but he fell as fell the mighty, the brave, and the good.

Mr. Jordan is a martyr to the cause of Democracy. It would be impossible for me to do the worthy speaker justice. Mr. Jordan is universally known throughout the Eastern portion, and, indeed, I may say throughout the whole of the "good old North State," as a lawyer of great eminence, and an able champion of the noble, national, and conservative Democratic party. He glories in being able to defend such a party from the vile calumnies and slanders of the heretical isms, that from envious natures, and interests of self-promotion, seek to destroy our national laws and overthrow the government of the happiest and proudest republic that has ever existed since the creation. The battle in behalf of Democracy is an honor which cannot be appreciated by the wisest of the wise in any country on the globe, save in the "land of liberty." The great Generals and "Crowned heads" of Europe may boast of their great military achievements; but it is reserved for the Democratic statesmen and patriots to boast of conquering a secret enemy,—more to be dreaded than the sword or cannon,—and of preserving, sacred and inviolable, the rights of the South and the union of the States. Under the guidance of this party a monument has been reared, lasting as time itself, whose base extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Canada to the Gulf,—whose top reaches unto the very heavens, on which rests a light sufficiently brilliant to be perceived throughout the whole universe. To this glorious party belongs the able speaker; and nobly and eloquently did he defend his party from the foul aspersions which have been heaped upon it by its opponents.

His speech was one of the most brilliant efforts he ever made, and made a lasting impression on the K. N's as well as the Democrats.

They may boast of their Rayners and Millers, but J. Parker Jordan can combat successfully with them both combined.

BRUTUS.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 8th, 1856.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: After a flourish of trumpets that was ominous of a terrible onslaught on the doomed Democracy of Anson, Col. Cameron, the Fillmore State Presidential Elector, came down upon us with a vigor and vim peculiarly his own. None but a bitter partizan public journalist, whose mind was filled by the ample resources and stereotyped slang of scissor clippings, could have served up to the morbid taste, so varied a repast of "ten cent" charges, and stale and all but forgotten slanders against the only national party maintaining intact its organization in our wide-spread confederacy.

As an old admirer of Col. Cameron's I flattered myself that his admitted talents and commanding standpoint as a public journalist would have enabled him to have taken high ground and met the great issues before the American people as a patriot and statesman. I did indulge the hope, that placed as the Col. is as a watchman on the *ramparts* of the Constitution I should have *heard* his warning cry in answer to the stern challenge of "watchman what of the night;" but I write it more in sorrow than in anger, I listened in vain. Waving all those mighty interests involved in the present struggle for the Constitutional rights of the South, the Col. employed his confessedly fine talents in "scraping the barnacles" off the backs of foreigners and abusing Germans as "Infidels and Agrarians" for their opposition to the Know Nothing taction.

The Col. was consistent throughout to native American tactics—Catholics and foreigners and Squatter Sovereignty were the dangers that loomed up before his eyes as he walked guard as a public watchman on the embattled ramparts of the Constitutional Union, and when the blood was ready to be stirred as we listened for his warning cry as a nation's bulwarks trembled beneath his feet under the assault of the mad cohorts of black Republicanism, the Col. shouted from the beleaguered walls, "Behold a red mouthed Irishman is upon us, shillalah in hand," or "the flat-footed Dutch are scaling our defences with short pipes, mounted on barrels of sour krout."

This is a sample of the stuff retailed to an intelligent assembly, themselves fully posted up on all the great issues on which the American people are now sitting in judgment, principles, vital principles which are to receive expansion in the future or perish amid the ruins of our once glorious confederacy.

T.

Wadesboro', Oct. 18, 1856.

For the Standard.

Phew! How tired a fellow feels! How sleepy I am, to be sure! I kinder sorter calculate "Old Rip" has had his nap broken during the past days of festivity, jollity, sunshine, rain, and mud. Beg pardon for yawning in company; but it would have required a small patent jaw-breaker, to have restrained me from gaping in my present condition of somniferous oblivion. Speaking of "patents" puts one in mind of the "Fair"—not a "Patent Fair"—but of the "Masheens" that crowded the Fair Grounds. Wall, yer see, as heow what particarly attracted my attention, was the "Floral Hall," happy name that.—Makes us think of all kinds of flowers! Wall Flowers, and I guess yer deont often see many prettier wall flowers than was on exhibition by "Havens & Mallon." Ay golly; but they were good! I laughed till I felt I was about to go off into a "hysterical decline" at one chap, who spoke to one of the "picters," thinking that one of the directors had got into a recess and was looking at him with sharp eyes. We scarce remember of ever having seen better likenesses—the eyes, the little curl of the lips, the construction of the brows, all were so minutely delineated by these inimitable daguerreans, that we do not blame the "chap" for speaking to any of them. Well, I am mighty sorry I can't keep my eyes open; but it is no go, so good-bye.

TEMPUS FUGET ET NOS RUN AFTER IT.

For the Standard.

Resolutions adopted by Sandy Creek Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His All-Wise Providence to remove from us our much-esteemed and worthy brother, Daniel Gupton, member of this Lodge. Therefore,

Resolved, That we most sincerely deplore the unexpected and distressing event that has cut him off in the midst of his strength and usefulness, and deprived this Lodge of an active, zealous and esteemed member.

Resolved, That we most heartily condole and sympathise with his bereaved and stricken family, who are deprived of a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to the neighbors, for their kind attention as shown to our deceased brother and his afflicted family.

Resolved, That as some slight token of our sense of our loss the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and to the Editors of the Warrenton News and N. C. Standard, with a request that they publish the same.

S. W. BARTHOLOMEW, Sec'y.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Ex-President Van Buren was thrown from his carriage yesterday and had his arm broken.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1856.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

The Good Work in the West.

The Hon. Daniel M. Barringer addressed the people at Charlotte, on Saturday last, in favor of the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The Democrat speaks in highly complimentary terms of Mr. Barringer's effort on the occasion.

Mr. Barringer has been a leading Whig. He was the candidate of the Whig party of this State for United States' Senator at the last session of the Legislature; and by appointment of Mr. Fillmore, he represented this country for several years as Minister at the Court of Spain. With Osborne, Steele, Cameron, Kerr, Wright, Winslow, and others, formerly Whigs, he prefers his country to mere party, and is giving substantial evidence of the fact by his exertions in the Democratic cause.

The Hon. Burton Craige addressed the people at Charlotte on Monday last. The Democrat of Tuesday says:

"Mr. Craige, the representative of this District in Congress, addressed his fellow citizens at this place yesterday. His speech was argumentative and convincing, and evinced a thorough knowledge of the subjects discussed. If we had the time and room, we might particularize the able manner in which he set forth the claims of Mr. Buchanan—all who know the speaker, know that it was well done. The 7th congressional District has an able representative in the person of Burton Craige. He has been zealously engaged in the canvass for the last few weeks."

Our Democratic friends may listen for a good report from the Mecklenburg District on Tuesday next.

We find in the Charlotte Democrat the following letter from Mr. Barringer to a committee of citizens of Anson County:

"CHARLOTTE, Oct. 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: On my return here after a temporary absence, I had the pleasure of receiving your note of the 26th ult., inviting me to be present and participate in the proceedings of a mass meeting of the people to be held ten miles west of Wadesboro on the 30th inst. I regret that another engagement for a similar purpose, at a different place, will deprive me of the pleasure of meeting you. I regret it the more because it deprives me of the happiness of meeting with so many of my old friends, political and personal, in the county of Anson, who have stood side by side with me in former years, and who are now still acting with me in this great struggle for constitutional liberty—for the Union and for the equality of the States—against all the combinations of fanaticism and political madness at the North, which, if successful in its unholy crusade against our rights, would end in placing our own beloved South in the most degrading condition of colonial dependence and vassalage.

But, gentlemen, the time for argument is past. The day of action is near at hand. Are you all ready for the 4th of November? Let all the true friends of the South unite together. Let Whigs, Democrats and "Americans" forget their party bickerings and prejudices in one united effort to preserve the Constitution and the Union. Let the fanatics of the North see that the whole South can and will be united. *The Union of the South in this fearful crisis is her only safety against the blind madness of the North.* Let us meet "fusion" there against us with "fusion" here for self-defence.

The signs of victory for constitutional liberty are indeed cheering. The clouds which lately overcast the horizon are dissipated. The great State of Pennsylvania, the Key stone of the Arch of our Union, has become the break-water for the South against the mighty and combined torrents of abolition and of faction which were madly sweeping down upon us from the excited North. It is fit and patriotic that her favorite son and eminent statesman, James Buchanan, should receive the cordial and united vote of the South in this perilous crisis.

Mr. Fillmore, patriotic as he is, is scarcely in the contest. He cannot be elected. He has not the strength to defeat the combined enemies of the South and of the Union, as we would have it to be under our present glorious Constitution. *The real contest is between Buchanan and Fremont.* The result will show you and all that I am right in this prediction. Mr. Buchanan can be elected by a union of the South, and thus defeat the combined hordes of abolitionism. Let, then, the friends of the South, of the Constitution and the Union, all stand together in this contest, and a brilliant and decisive triumph for the South and for the true friends of the whole country, will be our reward and satisfaction.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my warmest thanks for the kind terms in which your invitation has been addressed to me. I am rejoiced to find on your Committee the honored names of my old political and personal friends, and I trust there are a great many more in the noble and ancient county of Anson who will act and vote with you on the 4th of November next.

I remain, gentlemen, truly and respectfully, your friend and ob't serv't,

D. M. BARRINGER.

To W. R. Leak, Esq., Col. Jos. White, W. W. Wilkins, Esq., and others, Committee."

☞ Mr. Rayner has been speaking at Concord, Salisbury, and High Point. His subject, of course, was "Catholics and furriners." We have seen no reports of his speeches, but we take it for granted that he reiterated the sentiments of his late letter, to the effect that the triumph of any party in this contest would be preferable to that of the Democratic party. Indeed, we understand he said at Concord, that the contest between Buchanan and Fremont was a "dog fight," and he did'nt care which whipped! But Mr. Rayner's speeches, and his hatred of the Democratic party, are quite harmless.—He will never be heard of again as a public man, after this election. As Banks said of the Union, "let him slide."

☞ The New Haven Register says, and says truly, that "there is really more true Americanism in one Democratic Irishman, than in the whole abolition Know Nothing party, from Greely down to George Law."

For the Standard.

MR. HEDRICK, ONCE MORE.

In an article on the dismissal of Prof. Hedrick published in the Standard of the 22d inst., the writer says, "Mr. Hedrick, we believe, is a beneficiary of the University, and he was sent to Cambridge on a salary, and sustained there while perfecting his knowledge in agricultural chemistry;" and on the strength of these statements, Mr. Hedrick is charged with "the grossest ingratitude." The writer of that article was doubtless misinformed. The statements, above quoted, are not true: and the charge of "ingratitude" therefore fails. Enough, indeed, has been said of late against Mr. Hedrick to make it unnecessary to employ allegations of doubtful, or of no authority.

The fact is that Mr. Hedrick was never in any sense "a beneficiary of the University." All his College bills, from the beginning to the end of his College life, were duly paid by his father. The University has not, and has never had any claim on him on that score, other than it has on all who have ever enjoyed the advantages of an education there. Neither was he "sent to Cambridge on a salary" by the University, as is implied, or by any person connected with it. The facts are these: that about the time when Mr. Hedrick was graduated, the President of the University received from the then Secretary of the Navy a suggestion that a subordinate place in one of the scientific bureaus, connected with his department, was then vacant, and asking if there was among the recent graduates a good mathematician, competent to fill it. Mr. Hedrick received the nomination of the Faculty, and was appointed by the department, and ordered to reside in Cambridge. During the whole time of his residence there he was supported by the salary which he earned from the U. S. government, and never received a dollar from the treasury of the University until he had actually entered on the discharge of his duties there, as Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. It may be added that the salary which he received at Cambridge was precisely the same as the one offered him when he was called to Chapel Hill, so that he could have hoped to gain by the change nothing more than the pleasure of making his home in his native State.

The writer of these lines is in a condition to know the truth of the matters whereof he affirms, and could easily demonstrate it to one who would take a little trouble in the investigation. He may be allowed to express the hope that those who are inclined to speak or think ill of Mr. Hedrick, will do so only on clear evidence, and after some examination. *.

The above communication was received in time, and should have appeared in our last, but was unavoidably crowded out. It is from a highly respectable source, and we cheerfully insert it.

A writer in the last Register, after correcting some of the mistakes into which the Standard had fallen, and which the Standard itself had promptly corrected, says:

"It is due to the Standard to say that in its last issue the two above statements are withdrawn, but it also contains allegations which are no less erroneous.

Mr. Hedrick never was in early life nor at any time, an apprentice to the trade of a brick-mason or of any other trade.

His father never gave him his choice of an education or his portion of his estate at his death."

It is due to the Standard to state, that the "allegations" here characterized as "erroneous" were made on unquestionable authority; which authority could be given, if at all necessary. They were made as a portion of the matter, the publication of which we deemed an act of justice to Mr. Hedrick—but surely they are not material statements.—They amount to nothing. Much better would it have been for Mr. Hedrick if he *had* been apprenticed "to the trade of a brick-mason," and had learned and followed that trade. He might have been saved from the perils of that "much learning," and from that contract with abolitionism at Cambridge, which in his case has certainly produced "madness." But true men have gone through that contact, and have come out of it pure gold, because their hearts were right, and because they regarded the obligations of a Constitutional Union, and not the claims of sectionalism and the promptings of a sickly sentimentality. Our correspondent "An Alumnus," was at Cambridge, if we are not mistaken, when Judge Loring, one of the Professors in the College, was removed by an abolition Legislature for having acted as United States' Commissioner, under a Constitutional law—the fugitive-slave law; and he forthwith left the institution and returned home, on account of that high-handed measure in relation to Judge Loring.

But we have no disposition to dwell upon this matter; nor is it our wish to do *any man* injustice. We have already been chided by some of our friends, for allowing Mr. Hedrick a hearing in our columns. But he was called out by our correspondent—he was struck—he spoke for himself, and as he spoke no sedition, we gave him a hearing. On strict principles of justice as between man and man, *we did right;* but we knew, furthermore, that if refused a hearing here, he would have gone into Northern journals, and a great cry would have been raised that the South had denied him *freedom of speech.* As it is, he was removed from his place, as we understand it, not because he had avowed himself for a geographical, disunion candidate for the Presidency, but because, having taken part publicly in politics, he had ceased to be useful as a Professor; *and this part in politics he took by the publication of his so-called "Defence" in the Standard.* That publication, therefore, was the cause of his removal.

Our correspondent expresses the "hope that those who are inclined to speak or think ill of Mr. Hedrick, will do so only on clear evidence, and after some examination." We concur with him. We thought we had "clear evidence"—but when informed to the contrary, we were prompt to make the correction. That was all we could do. We are not only "*inclined* to speak ill" of Mr. Hedrick, but we denounce him as an enemy to North-Carolina, to the Union of the States, and to the best hopes of man. We may have aided to *magnify* him somewhat in the public eye, but that was one of the unavoidable incidents, and not the object. Our object was to rid the University and the State of an avowed Fremont man; and we have succeeded. And we now say, after due consideration, but with no purpose to make any special application of the remark, that no man who is avowedly for John C. Fremont for President, ought to be allowed to breathe the air or to tread the soil of North-Carolina.

While on the subject, we make the following extract from a letter recently received from one of the most intelligent and substantial gentlemen of Eastern Carolina, written before he had heard of Mr. Hedrick's removal:

"The people of our State and of the South owe you a debt of gratitude, for bringing to public notice the abolition principles of one of our Professors at the University, Mr. Hedrick. The admirable manner in which you have handled him—giving him a hearing without stooping to argue with him, and then holding him up to public contempt and scorn—will doubtless meet the approbation of every patron of the institution. You assure your readers that he will be removed, if he does not resign. I hope this may be the case. If, however, he does not leave the College, I shall feel it to be my duty to withdraw my son, at the close of the present session, from any contact with the foul pollution."

GOOD LUCK.—The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, in a letter addressed to a Democratic Committee in Mecklenburg County, published in the Charlotte Democrat of the 21st October, among many other true and good things, says—

"But the leaders among our enemies [the black Republicans] are, to my certain knowledge, the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting *only those in the South* that are willing to be governed by them."

Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Before this paper reaches some of our readers the contest will have been decided; but we would most earnestly urge all who may see this, to remember TUESDAY, the 4th of November, and to go to the polls and VOTE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION by sustaining Buchanan and Breckinridge.

See that all your neighbors are induced to turn out. There are many voters who do not know that the election is to take place on Tuesday, the 4th.—Be sure to go and see them, and insist on their voting. If you have any doubt about a full vote in your neighborhood, mount your horse and ride round, and thus stir up the people to the importance of the crisis. A full vote will be a brilliant Democratic victory. Remember that, and do not forget TUESDAY, the 4th of November.

"All the Decency."

We find in the Greensboro' Patriot a report of a speech delivered at the Pittsylvania (Va.) K. N. mass meeting by Ex-Governor John M. Morehead. It is a most disreputable speech. It evinces neither talent, nor taste, nor patriotism, nor decency, nor honesty. Among other things, in speaking of President Pierce, he said:

"His name is pronounced *Purse*, by his Northern friends and neighbors, and a most appropriate name it is for the head of such an administration—perhaps some *general purse*, if not one at the head of the Government, could give an account of the thirty millions of dollars which have so mysteriously disappeared from the vaults of the treasury."

We have no comments to make on such miserable stuff as this. Gov. Morehead, like K. Rayner, is powerless; and after Tuesday next, *he* too will sink into political oblivion. All right. Gov. Graham ditto. Also, one N. Boyden, who voted while in Congress to withdraw our troops from Mexico and to make a dishonorable peace. Also, Dargan, and Cameron of the Argus, and Hyman, who blows his own trumpet—and many, many more of the same stamp. These are "Americans" who will be cruelly prevented from "ruling America." They will never recover from the blow. They will go into a minority, weeping for a lost and ruined country.—No offices, no influence, no foreign missions, no Cabinet appointments, no fat salaries, no government advertisements, no *Nothing!*

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,"
And Samuel "shrieked" when all these worthies "fell."

KENTUCKY.—The Register publishes a circular letter from one Thos. H. Hunt and others, K. N's of Kentucky, in which they say they have made a careful calculation of their strength, and assert that "Kentucky is *safe* and *certain* for Fillmore and Donelson." The same careful calculation was made in Virginia—they had enough sworn Know Nothings, they said, to defeat Gov. Wise; but when *the people* spoke, the K. N. candidate was left just ten thousand behind.

This same Thos. H. Hunt also issued a letter, dated October 4th, which the Register has not deemed it expedient to publish. In it he says:

"The policy of the whole American press throughout the South, after the State elections in October, in the North, should be to urge the withdrawal of James Buchanan, *provided the elections go against him.* Our advices from Pennsylvania are, that he will be beaten 40,000 votes in October, and the party will be utterly routed in Ohio and Indiana. We wish a concert of action upon this matter to give it force, and trust you will give it your earliest attention. We will take measures to have the news telegraphed to all points in the South, so that there may be no delay, and it would be well to write articles beforehand for immediate insertion, leaving blanks to be filled up with probable majorities. We do not think, from all our advices, the Democracy to withdraw their candidate and unite upon ours."

"Oh what a fall was *there*, my countrymen!"—The "articles" written "beforehand" never appeared—what a waste of eloquence! And now, as Mr. Fillmore and the fusionists were beaten in these elections, instead of Mr. Buchanan, what is the obvious duty of Mr. Hunt and his friends, according to his own declaration? Why, to go for Mr. Buchanan. But that they will not do. Very well, we can succeed without them.

☞ We thought at one time that we would thoroughly expose the Raleigh Register in its sympathy with Mr. Hedrick and black Republicanism generally, but it is hardly necessary that we should do so. That paper has no influence now, except with a few uninformed persons and fanatical Know Nothings. We may state, however, that in its issue of the 22d October it distinctly approved the fusion in Pennsylvania between the Fillmore men and black Republicans, and expressed the hope that this combination would succeed on Tuesday next.—The same paper also contained a communication signed "Middle Creek," and dated Johnston Co., Oct. 17, in which the writer *expresses his sympathy with Hedrick* in the following language:

"If Professor Hedrick is a gentleman and finds his presence or opinions are obnoxious either to the Professors, with whom he is associated, or to the Trustees of the University, he will forthwith resign. But for the Trustees to be called upon to ostracise a man for the expression of an honest opinion is more than ever entered the head of any gentleman of liberal views, who appreciates honesty either in word, thought or deed; and that, too, simply because the unfortunate Professor savours a little or too much (as the Standard man supposes,) of abolitionism."

Who is the author of "Middle Creek?" What does this man "Middle Creek" "savour" of?—*this apologist and defender of a black Republican!—Who is he?* We shall not waste words upon such a character—but *who is he?*

The Surging of the Popular Tide for Buchanan. How the Vote Stands.

No better estimate can be formed, says the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, of the tremendous Democratic triumphs in the States which voted on the 14th of October, than compare the returns with the last general elections in those States in 1854. The figures stands thus.

Indiana then 13,000 against the Democrats; now 8,000 in their favor. *Democratic gain on the popular vote 21,000.*

Pennsylvania then 27,000 against the Democrats; now 6,000 in their favor. *Democratic gain* 33,000.

Ohio then 80,000 against the Democrats; now, say 20,000. *Democratic gain* 60,000.

Thus—in the three States—the Democrats have gained on the popular vote, in two years, 123,000 *votes!* The like of this tremendous popular revolution was never before seen in this country.

ONE OF THE REASONS FOR DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.—The Democrats, it will be recollected, recently carried Newark, New Jersey, heretofore a K. N. City, by twelve hundred majority. The Editor of the "Jacksonian" of that place, speaking of this result, says: "We cannot consent that this large manufacturing District, *so greatly patronized by the South*, shall be represented by a man holding the unconstitutional sentiments of Gen. Pennington on the subject of slavery."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—The latest intelligence is by the Atlantic. Political news unimportant.—Cotton unchanged in price, and flour has advanced. Corn was unchanged.

STATE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Greensborough Times contains the proceedings of this body. They shall appear in our next. See the letter of our correspondent "Person."

ELECTION RETURNS.—We ask our friends in all the Counties, to send us the election returns at the earliest moment possible.

☞ Mr. Hedrick, it seems, attended the State Educational Convention at Salisbury; but he was soon given to understand that his presence there would not be tolerated. The Salisbury Watchman says:

"Professor Hedrick was also in attendance on the first night of the Convention. He had been appointed by the *senatus consultus* of our University before his very extraordinary demonstration in politics. His appearance here was quite embarrassing to many of the assemblage, and it is probable that some expression of disapprobation would have been called *for* if he had again attended the sessions; but a small crowd of beardless patriots took the thing in hand and saved the Convention all trouble on that score.—By dint of a stuffed effigy, made of rags, which they hung before the door of the building, bedizzened with significant inscriptions, and by dint of cow-bells, tin-pans, and muttered threats of further visitations, this simpleton of a professor, between the going down of the sun and the rising thereof, had quite absquatulated; or as one of his own Fresh would be apt to say,

Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit."

The Salisbury Herald says:

"No sooner had the Convention assembled in the Presbytrian Church, on Tuesday night, than a rumor got afloat among the outsiders that Professor Hedrick, of the N. C. University, was in the Convention, either as a regularly drafted or as a volunteered delegate from the University.—Crowds flocked in and around the door for the purpose of beholding the grim visage of the man who dared, on Carolina's soil, to publicly declare himself in favor of Fremont. Many a long and eager look was taken before way was made for the next advancing corps, while ever and anon some stripling, who had never read the Standard, would worm his way into the thickest of the ranks, and call aloud upon an older and wiser friend to point out to him John C. Fremont! Hedrick was soon known to all the elders,—the juniors gazed, as they supposed, upon Fremont, and thought he was a "dreadful little man to be the President." Meanwhile the cries of "Hedrick," "Fremont," and other expressions evinced that all was not right, and he began to conceal his face partly by the aid of his cloak, and manifest other not less evident symptoms of suspicion and alarm. What were his feelings and his agony we know not; but leave him muffled in his cloak, listening to the call of the roll and organization of the Convention, while we describe the outdoor arrangements.

Near the centre of the street facing the door of the said church, an effigy was raised in honor of the Professor—and they named it Hedrick. In front of the effigy was a transparency bearing the inscription—Hedrick, leave or tar and feathers. So soon as the Convention adjourned, it was set on fire; and being composed of very combustible material, well saturated with spirits of turpentine, it required but few moments to tell the sad tale of its ethereal and everlasting departure from this howling wilderness. Three groans for Hedrick, and all was over—the effigy was gone. He was followed by the crowd, some two or three hundred in number, to the house in which he lodged, where he was serenaded in "calithumpian style." Three groans were ever and anon repeated, and the Professor ordered to leave without delay, or be subjected to an application of the "juice of the pine and the hair of the goose." But for a faithful promise on the part of the Professor, such would have been his lot. But before sunrise he was gone, we suppose never more to return. May our town never be visited with such another manifestation of indignation on the part of the citizens of the town and county. The circumstance and its origin are the more remarkable from the fact, that the Professor was raised in this community, and that his father is now a citizen of this county. We pity the man for his indiscretion and folly in having laid himself liable to the public indignation of those who were once his neighbors and his friends."

We learn that Mr. Hedrick passed through this City on Thursday last, on his way North.

THE RIFLE COMPANY.—Their visit to Raleigh.—The Portsmouth Rifle Company, under, Capt. W. J. Richardson, after a visit for several days to the city of Raleigh returned Tuesday evening by the Express train, and were met at the depot by a detachment of the National Greys. The Portsmouth Transcript speaks thus of their visit:

The Riflemen are perfectly enamoured with their visit. On the upward trip, they were met at Weldol by a committee of the Oak City Guards, who accompanied them to Raleigh, where they were welcomed, on behalf of their North Carolina friends, by Col. Manley. We have no note of proceedings, but learn that they were invited to the Governor's house, who addressed and entertained them, as did also the Mayor of Raleigh and the Hon. L. O'B. Branch; indeed, the courtesies extended the Rifle Company were in harmony with and fully sustained the character of the Old North State. The Oak City Guards—who evidently know well how to welcome friends and repulse foes—besides their profuse attentions, had prepapred a silver goblet, suitably inscribed, for presentation to the Riflemen, which, at their target firing, was won by Private Elijah Milteer.

We trust that these courtesies are an earnest of the union of feeling and interest which will in the future, as in the past, distinguish the intercourse of the people of both States. Certain it is that such meetings as the one just passed will tend to that end.

Norfolk American.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE FILLMORE MEN OF THE SOUTH.—If we are to believe the Fillmore men of the South, that they are as heartily opposed to John C. Fremont, and to Abolitionism, as we of the Democratic party, they will rejoice, if they are honest, over the rebuke administered to this man Fremont, and his backers, in Pennsylvania, on the 14th October. If they do not so rejoice, then they are very little better off than those who grieve over it in this city. At any rate they will be compelled to acknowledge two things, because they are patent and prominent facts. They will be compelled to acknowledge that the party which bruised the head of the serpent Abolitionism, in Pennsylvania, was the Democratic party, and they will also be compelled to see that the party which assisted John C. Fremont's State ticket in Pennsylvania, was the so-called Fillmore party.

If there is an honest Southern man favorable to Fillmore, he will see in this state of facts where his duty lies, and will give up the pretence of supporting Fillmore, and the reality of assisting Fremont at the same time, and come out for James Buchanan like a man. He will see that it is folly for any man now to deny that the Fremont and Fillmore leaders in Pennsylvania have co-operated in favor of the Abolition State ticket and that he can no longer associate with those who are constantly endeavoring to prostrate him and the institutions of his people.

Pennsylvanian.

DISCONTINUED.—Wake Forest College, a Southern Baptist Institution, has discontinued the use of Rev. Dr. Wayland's Elements of Moral Science, "because it contains sentiments unsound, and at war with the domestic institutions of the South."

Exchange paper.

We would advise the Faculty of Wake Forest College to procure the able work of Dr. Wm. A. Smith on the "Philosophy and Practice of Slavery," in place of "Dr. Wayland's Elements of Moral Science." They will find that the former contains sentiments *sound* and *not* at war with the Domestic Institutions of the South. *Petersburg Democrat.*

HORACE GREELEY INDICTED.—We learn from the Clarksburg, (Va.,) Register that at the recent term of the Harrison Circuit Court, the grand jury found about seventy indictments. Of these one was against Horace Greeley for circulating in Harrison county his "Tribune," which was considered by the grand juroy as incendiary in its character. Two citizens of the county were presented for aiding in the circulation of that print.

KENTUCKY.—A gentleman in Louisville, Ky., writing to a friend in Nashville says, under date of Oct. 7th: "Know-Nothingism is in a collapse. Prentice's advice to them in Indiana to join the abolitionists by voting for Morton for Governor, has caused a great stampede in this place by the faithful. Dozens and scores of the opposition are coming and have come over to the Democrats in the last three days."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—None need despair. Here is relief for all who suffer! The sickly may gain renewed health, and strength by a careful use of these marvellous remedies. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 42½c., and $1 per pot or box.

Political Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—In consequence of a failure of the movement at the Fillmore meeting held here last night, to effect a union between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, the Democrats claim 25,000 majority in the State for Buchanan.

The meetings re-affirmed resolutions denouncing the Fusion ticket passed at the meeting of Saturdy night last.

Geo. Washington Reed, was forced to retreat through a back door, for attempting to speak in behalf of the Fusion ticket.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1856.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY!—After weeks of billing and cooing, coquetting and wooing, the marriage of Mr. *Samivel Know Nothing* and Miss *Blackie Republican*, was consummated in Pennsylvania on the 14th inst. Extensive were the preparations in adjoining States on the part of distinguished members of Miss Blackie's family, to give a grand ovation complimentary to the result of the happy union; but the course of true love not running smooth, the negro Douglass, and the negro States, had to forego the pleasure of a joyful demonstration. They soon found it an unsuccessful, unhappy *union*. The day after marriage the impression was that they had fallen heir to an immense estate known as *victory*—a victory over the "slave driving Democracy of Pennsylvania." It was too important a prize, however, for the happy couple to enjoy together, and a quarrel and scuffle followed as to who should have it. Samivel wanted it to use in breaking the Democratic phalanx of the South; but the bride Blackie wanted it for a pet pony to present to John Charoles Framong (Fremont) as a substitute for his inefficient "wooly horse." With it he could ride over the constitution and scatter the Northern national Democracy to the "four winds of heaven." The quarrel grew hotter; a divorce followed, and while the bride and groom were fighting over the prize, it was discovered that neither of them had a shadow of a right to it. The rightful and legal heir was Democracy, who was in possession of victory, and was giving his great national family the benefit of it all over the Union. The vindictive spirit of the house of Millard and the house of John Chawles grew strong. Each denounced the other as traitors, and each pretended to rejoice that the other was beaten. They have been billing and cooing again. Look out for an elopement about the 4th of November. There is no telling what they will do. Should Samivel start with his "bonny bride," he will be very *secret* about it for fear of being *caught* in the *South*. They will dress in a cloak used at the first marriage, and called "*union*." On examination of said cloak, you will find it made of the *fusion* material, with large strips of abolition fanaticism, and ornamented with the unmistakable wool of free negroes.

The Democracy of the North are joyous and jubilant with the spirit of triumph. Having broke up that wedding party in Pennsylvania, and sent the "shriekers" for Kansas, in Indiana, howling from the field, they are turning their attention to the great struggle now near at hand. They brag but little—are full of enthusiasm, and turn out by acres and miles. They have the best of speakers who meet the great constitutional issues with boldness, energy, and eloquence. That great man, Daniel S. Dickinson, was with us a few days ago, and made one of his powerful speeches in the Park. We wish that *every* Southerner could have heard him. They could have then seen of what material the Northern Democracy is composed. He was received and sustained with enthusiastic cheers,—such as he would have received in the South. His very appearance commands respect. His hair is perfectly white, and his face a bright index of benevolence and intellectuality. In looking at him you find yourself involuntarily thinking of the signers of the declaration of Independence. His style is vigorous, logical, and emphatic. On the enemies of the Constitution he was beautifully severe, and said whenever they appeared, so long as he should live, he was on "his native heath," and should meet them. He has been stumping it through the State. A Southern Democrat may well be proud to find himself in such company in the North, and rejoice that *wherever* he finds the Democratic party he is on his "native heath."

Who will be elected? Fremont will get the largest vote in the Northern States; Buchanan will get the next largest, and Fillmore the smallest. Mark that. Buchanan will get Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and California, and *possibly* New York, New Hampshire, and Michigan. Let the South come up with unbroken column, and his election is sure. We know of no State that is *certain* for Fillmore. We wish he was stronger than Fremont, but it is folly to hope for impossibilities. All parties here concede that Buchanan is the strongest man in the field. The only hope of anti-Buchanan parties is to carry it to the House.—Is the South ready to trust it there, and see another wedding? Let Southerners forget that they are members of any party and look this subject in the face, coolly and calmly. Let them vote, not for party, but for their wives and children. The aniconda of abolitionism is growing fat. When he has fed on free soil enough to reach the gulf of Mexico, the South will be in his deadly embrace, and his crushing power will be felt. Check him before it is forever too late. Be not beguiled by the toy of Americanism, while the knife is preparing for your throat. Should Fremont be elected, the ills that are in the womb of the future, the heart grows sick to dwell upon. The Democracy here are using the great gun of the Constitution on the cohorts of fanaticism; the Fillmourners, the pocket pistol of Americanism. N. C.

[Correspondence of the Asheville News.]

RALEIGH, Oct. 13, 1856.

But I want to glance for a moment at our own State. The city of Raleigh, as you know, has always been the head quarters of Know Nothingism in the State; but its power is broken and almost entirely crushed out. During the session of the Superior Court here week before last, a flaming hand-bill was posted about the streets announcing a meeting of the Fillmore and Donelson Club on a particular night. The night came—the Court House was lighted up—and that was all. Nobody attended. Mr. Littlejohn, the K. N. Elector for this District, spoke here on Monday of Court week, and not a K. N. voice cheered him. Maj. Wilder, the Democratic Elector, literally crushed him, amid the most enthusiastic cheering of his friends. Such events in Raleigh show a complete turning of the tables; for even young men can recollect when a Democrat in Raleigh was hardly considered respectable. Eighteen months ago a K. N. orator would have been drowned by applause; now not a cheer greets him. Eighteen months ago a Democratic orator would have had applause from only a few faithful friends; now he is overwhelmed by the cheers of the whole crowd. Nothing could be more significant of the condemnation of Know Nothingism.

Another incident. At the opening of the gubernatorial canvass, the K. N.'s here caught up a poor devil called W. C. Doub, and engaged him to publish a semi-weekly paper called the Signal. Rumor says 24 gentlemen purchased him, 17 of whom became secret editors, while poor Doub had to shoulder all their sins. The paper struggled along, filled with lies, abuse, misrepresentation and all manner of rascality, until week before last, since which time it has not made its appearance. I learn it is dead. Even the K. N.'s curse and swear at Doub, saying money was furnished him, and his editorials written for him, and still he was too lazy to publish. The 24 have to foot the bill of costs, which is a small matter compare with the account the 17 editors will have to answer.

A BUCHANAN FAMILY.—We clip the following from the Peoria (Illinois) News.

"Paul S. Ridgeway, of Henderson county, Mo., a soldier of the revolution, votes for Buchanan, and has seven sons, eight sons-in-law, and twenty-four grandsons, all of whom, excepting one grandson, (who votes for Fillmore,) vote for Buck and Breck. Beat this who can."

SUICIDE OF DR. EDWARD R. JONES.—We learn that Dr. Jones committed suicide in the Jail at Rutherfordton on Friday night last. He was undergoing a term of six months imprisonment for killing Andrew J. Fain in Hendersonville, some 18 months ago. He would have been set at liberty in a few weeks. *Ash. News.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—JOHNSTON County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.—John D. Tatten, adm'r of Sarah Price, dec'd, vs. Ransom Tatten.—Petition to make real estate assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Ransom Tatten, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard, for six weeks, notifying the said Ransom Tatten, that he be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard *ex parte.*

Witness: John H. Kenedy, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Smithfield, the 4th Monday of August, 1856.

J. H. KENEDAY, Clk.

Oct. 24, 1856. 1156—w6w.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. L. K. Willis, Dr. G. W. Tatum, of Norfolk, Va., to Miss Mary N. Bridgers, of Franklin Co., N. C.

DIED.

At his residence at White Hall, Wayne county, on the 22d October, Dr. James M. Davis, in the 36th year of his age.

LAND FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY valuable tract of land, lying in Wake county, about eleven miles West of Raleigh, near the N. C. Railroad, and containing 775 acres, about one half of which is pine land and the other half oak land. It is all well timbered, and there is a good opening for a steam saw mill. The pine land will produce large quantities of turpentine. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, &c.

If not previously disposed of at private sale, I shall sell the above land at auction, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th of November, it being the week of Wake County Court. The land will be sold in a body, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms made easy.

W. G. STRICKLAND.

Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swtd.

LOOK AT THIS.

WM. COOKE, TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming his friends and customers that he has received his Fall and Winter stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, consisting, in part, of Coffee, Sugar, Brown, Crushed and Clarified; Black and Green Teas; Bacon, Lard, Meal, Candles, Adamantine and Tallow; Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt; Fine Tobacco and Cigars. Also a lot of Miles' fine Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, both for gentlemen and ladies' wear; and a great many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

This establishment is the same recently occupied by Beckwith & Clayton, on Fayetteville Street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

FOR SALE A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME ON the Hillsborough road, about 3½ miles from Raleigh, within five minutes walk of the Central Railroad. There are 162 acres of land, part of it valuable meadow and part woodland.

There is a young orchard containing several hundred of the choicest fruit trees, apricots, plums, peaches, and cherries; and there is besides an apple and peach orchard, ten years old, numbering 300 trees. There is also an excellent vineyard.

The house contains four rooms and is situated in a pleasant grove, commanding a fine view. There is a Spring of excellent water.

To a person desiring a Summer retreat from the City, or to one wishing to raise fruit and vegetables for the Wilmington and Raleigh markets, this place offers great facilities. The owner being absent, persons desirous of purchasing may apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES.

October 30, 1856. 99—sw5t.

REMOVAL.

HEARTT & IREDELL,
(*Late Heartt & Jones*)

WILL, DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN THIS month, remove to the store recently occupied by the late Col. Roulhac.

November 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

FINE GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCHES, 19 jewels, made by Joseph Johnson. Best watches made. For sale by

J. C. PALMER.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER SPOONS and Cups for sale by

J. C. PALMER.

GENUINE ALBATA PLATED SPOONS, FORKS and Cups. For sale by

J. C. PALMER.

October 29, 1856. 99—

A chance to Make Money!
Profitable and Honorable Employment!!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF HAVING an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from 5 to $100 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter.

WM. A. KINSLER.
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

Oct. 27, 1856. 98—swt 2t.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, positively, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.

The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.

The above sale has been postponed until Monday, the 17th of November, when it will positively take place.

Nov. 1, 1856. 99—td.

JAMES PAGE, OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, (A Democrat,) wishes to inform the members elect to the Senate of the ensuing Legislature, that he will again be a candidate for re-election to the office of Principal Doorkeeper of their body.

October 25, 1856. 98—w3t.

TO THE SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE WM. E. ALLEY, of Raleigh, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper in the Senate of the ensuing Legislature.

Oct. 25, 1856. 97—td.

ENGROSSING CLERK.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE William H. H. Conner, (Democrat,) of Randolph, as a candidate for Engrossing Clerk to the next Legislature.

Oct. 13, 1856. 94—wtd.

House of Commons.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the members elect to the House of Commons, that he will be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk. R. DON WILSON.

Aug. 28, 1856. 81—swtd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE subscriber will make application at the approaching session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the emancipation of his boy *Sam*, commonly called *Sam Morris.*

JAMES NEWLIN,
of Alamance.

October 2, 1856. 93—tmL.pd.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORWARNED from trusting my wife, Penios E. Williams, on my account, as her conduct is and has been such that I am not bound, nor will I be responsible, for any debts of her contraction. R. E. WILLIAMS.

FURTHER NOTICE.—Having assigned all my property to Simeon M. Williams, for the benefit of my creditors, all persons having claims against me, will present them to him and he will pay them according to the directions of the deed of trust, executed by me this day.

R. E. WILLIAMS.

October 27, 1856. 98—sw3t.

Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE OUR STEAM SAW MILL, which is forty-five horse power, and built under the supervision of an experienced machinist. The terms of payment will be made agreeable to the purchaser. The property can be delivered on or before the 1st of January, 1857. Apply to us either by letter or in person, at Raleigh.

HOGG & HAYWOOD.

Oct. 27, 1856. 98—sw 6w.

OVER COATS, TALMAS AND SHAWLS.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE—MARKED AT low rates. Call and be supplied.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

3 DOZ. SILK VELVET VESTS—RICH COLORS, fine quality, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

UNDER SHIRTS & DRAWERS.—A LARGE invoice of Merino, Lambs Wool and Silk, of all sizes, just received. W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

SERVANTS CLOTHING.—GOOD CASSIMERE and Satinette Suits, expressly for our trade—well made. Price $5 and $6.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Raleigh, October 23, 1856. 98—sw6t.

READY-MADE DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS, Over Coats, Talmas, Shawls, &c., &c., with large assortment of Hosiery and other furnishing goods for gentlemen.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

October 23, 1856. 98—sw6t.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the next Legislature to divide Chatham County.

MANY CITIZENS.

October 23, 1856. 98—wtmL.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, ON THE premises, on the 14th day (Friday) of November, 1856, the following valuable property: One Steam Saw Mill, with all its fixtures—a couple of fine mules, and a couple of wagons, together with other property. Terms made known on the day of sale. The premises are twelve miles east of Raleigh, about four miles from the Central Railroad, and about eight miles south of Morrisville.

A. J. WOODWARD.

Oct. 27, 1856. 98—ts.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

For two thirds of fifteen of twentyfive instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eigth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty three cents

For second of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenter's and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nineteen thousand dollars

For second of five instalments in blankets, cloths, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require, to the Bois Fort band, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars

For second of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per fifth and second articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars

For second of twenty instalments for the support of six smith's ships, per fifth and second articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred add fifty four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Fulfilling the treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five

For one third of the last of twenty instalments in money per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and eith article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents

For one third of the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents

For one third of the last of thirty instalmonts for the purchase of provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents

For one third of the last of tfiienty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, yer second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and nirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thistieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four one hundren and sixty six dollars and sixty feven cents

For one third of fifteenth of twenty instal ments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundren and forty two, and eigth article treoty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents

For one third of fifteenth of twenty-five insfalments in goods, per fohrth orticle treaty fourth October, eighteen hendred and forty two, and eigth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand five hundred dollars

For ote third of fifteenth of twentp five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents

For one third of fiftesnth of twenty five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hondred and forty two and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, siv hundred ond sivty six dollars and sixty seven cents

For one thirds of the last of twenty iastalments for the establishment of three smiths ahops, supporting the smith, and furnishing iron and steel, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars

For one third of fiftteenth of twenty five instalments for the establishment of three smiths ships, supporting the smiths, and and furnishing iron and steel, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth articleireaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents

For one thire of fifteenth oi twenty five instalments for pay of two farmers, per secondarticle treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundredand forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen huudred and fifty-four three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents

For second of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and forty five twenty thousand dollars

PILLAGER AND LAKE *Winnibigoshish* BANES

For second of thirty inatalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty stcond February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents

For second of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty second Eebruary, eighteen hundred ann fifty five, eight thousand dollars

For second of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand dollars

For second of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars

For second of five annual instalments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars

For second of five annual instalments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand four hundred dollars

For seconn of fifteen annual instalments for the support of two smiths and smiths shops, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER

For first of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five thous and dollars

For first of five equal annual instalments for agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars

For the first of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be disttibutad per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars

For first instalment for the support of one blacksmith-shop, for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars

For building a grist and saw-mill, purchas of necessary fixtures and machinery, construction of dam, race, and other appertenances, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For purchasing a saw-mill, and repairs and fixtures to be erected and located. in pursuance of the first amendment to the Senate to the second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars

For payment of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in pursuance of the second amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars

CHICKASAWS

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars

For payment to the Chickasaws in full consideration for their interest in the lease provided for in the ninth article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in conformity with the provisions of the tenth article of said treaty, two hundred thousand dollars

For expenses of commissioners who signed the treaty on the part of the Chickasaws, in coming to, returning from, and while remaining in Washington city, per twenty-second article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-fine, seventeen hundred and sixty-six dollars

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONIES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars

CHOCKTAWS

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars

For re-appropriation of unexpended balance, per act of fourth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, on account of cattle delivered up to the agents of the government carried to surplus fund per warrant number twelve, dated thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty eight, per sixteenth article treaty twenty-seventh September eighteen hundred and thirty, one thousand and seven dollars and fifty cents

For part payment to the Choctaws for their relinquishment and lease of lands, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred thousand dollars

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars

For interest, from the twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the thirteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-three cents

For expenses of commissioners who signed the treaty on the part of the Choctaws, in coming to, returning from, and while remaining in Washington city, per twenty-second article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents

CHRISTIAN INDIANS

For permanent annuity in money, per acts twenty-sixth May, eighteen hunered and twenty-four, and twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars

CREEKS

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars

For permanent provisism for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars

For the last of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, and shops and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars

For the last of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth artile treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and forty dollars

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars

For twenty-sixth of thirty-three instalments for education, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars

For thirteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dallars

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and seventy dollars

For wagon maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars

Por education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars

DELAWARES

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars

For life annuity to chief, per supplemental article to treaty twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred dollars

For interest on forty-six thousand and eihhty dollars at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per resolution of Senate nine ee th January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand, three hundred and four dollars

For third of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

FLORIDA INDIANS, OR SEMINOLES

For thirteenth of fifteen instalments in goods, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars

For thirteenth of fifteen instalments in money, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fourth article treaty ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dyllars

IOWASS

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars

KANSAS

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty six, ten thousand dollars

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WHAS, AND PIANKESHAWS

For payment of the last of three instalments in money, of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent annuities, and relinquishment of claims and damages, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars

For the third of five instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For the third of five inslaments for purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirt e h May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars

KICKAPOOS

For third instalment of interest at five per centum on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars

For the payment of this sum as the third instalment up on two hundred thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars

MENOMONIES

For first ot twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and thrid article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents

For first of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars.

MIAMIES.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third, October, eighteen hunered and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For sixteen instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eigh November, eighteen hundreo and forty, and fourth and sixth articles treaty fifth June eighteen hundred and fifty four, twelve thousand and five hundred dollars.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth ariicle treato fifth June, eleven thousand and sixty two dollars and eighty nine cents

For interest on fifty thousand dollaes, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand five hundred dollars

For third of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine dollars and eleven cents

MIAMIES, EEL RIVER

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five hundred dollars

For permanent in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars

NAVAJOES

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty nine, five thousand dollars

NISQUALLY, PAYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES BND BANDS OF INDIANS

For fulfilling the articles negotiated twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's sound, Washington Territory

For second instalment in part payment for re'inquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, sour thousand five hundred dollars

For second of twenty instalmentsalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth arlicle treaty twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four thousand five hundred dollars

OMAHAS

For second of three instalments, in money or otherwise, of fort thousand dollars each per annum, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, forty thousand dollars

For second of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth arttcle treaty sixtsenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eigth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars

For seco d of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

OSAGES

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, twenty thousand dollars

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS FOR 1856.

ALEX. CREECH AGAIN HAS THE PLEASURE of returning his thanks to his numerous friends and customers for past patronage, and again invites them, and strangers visiting Raleigh, to call and examine one of the largest and most complete assortments of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

he ever had the pleasure of showing, embracing all the latest styles and importations of Ladies Dress Goods, from the lowest price to the finest quality. Also a large lot of goods suitable for men and boy's wear. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Ready-Made Clothing, with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Call and examine for yourselves as I charge nothing to show goods, and if they do not suit, do not buy.

Store 3d door above R. Smith's corner.

ALEX. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1856. 93—6t.

☞ Age, Advocate and Signal copy six times.

$25 Reward.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE night of the 29th of September last, one GREY MARE about 12 years old. Said Mare is about five feet high, works well in harness, and rides well. The thief who stole said animal was making his way towards Ridgeway Depot in the county of Warren, and from what I can learn, have just reasons to believe that the scoundrel is a slave, who has been hired upon the N. C. Railroad, and belongs to Plummer K. Austin, Esq., of Warren county. Any information respecting said Mare will be thankfully received, besides paying well for trouble and expenses, &c., and the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of said thief in any jail within this State or Virginia.

JOHN G. THOMPSON.

Brassfields, Wake county, Oct. 4, 1856. 92—4t.

SPECIAL TERM.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GRANVILLE County, Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, A. D., 1856.

Ordered by His Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the County of Granville aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the fourth Monday of November next, and continue for two weeks; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof.

The Sheriff suitors and witnesses in civil cases are hereby notified of the order and required to attend accordingly.

As no State business will be done, defendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend.

EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.

Oxford, Sept. 8, 1856. 85—t4MN.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—I HAVE recently obtained possession of the magnificent picture representing the death-bed scene of the venerable John Wesley. This large and imposing picture was painted by O. P. Copeland, Esq., expressly for exhibition, and sold by him some time ago to G. D. Weekly, from whom I have obtained it. I now offer it for sale on very reasonable terms, and feel assured that a *proper person* could by exhibiting it realize a handsome sum of money. The picture is about 10 by 15 feet in dimensions, and represents the great founder of Methodism, a few moments before his death, surrounded by some eighteen or twenty of his distinguished friends and followers, all as large as life. For particulars address,

GEORGE FISHER, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 9, 1856. 93—2m.

NOTICE.—HAVING, AT AUGUST TERM, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, for Wake county, qualified as Administratrix of the estate of James T. Marriott, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of the said James T. Marriott, to call upon my Attorney, J. K Marriott, and make payment; and those having claims or demands against the said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

R. W. MARRIOTT, Adm'trix.

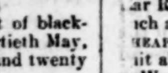
October 9, 1856. 94—6t.

1900 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WILL SELL FROM ONE TO THIRTEEN HUNDRED Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable, The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD, Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.

Sept. 16, 1856. 90—sw3m.



WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SILVER WARE, Plated ware, handsome presents, and a variety of articles at JOHN C. PALMER'S STORE, who has just returned from making his purchases in New York and Philadelphia. The Jewelry for the ladies is much handsomer than I have ever known it. The Cameo sets of Brestpins, Ear Rings and Bracelets are beautiful. I have never had such a selection of handsome Jewelry, and I will sell it CHEAP TOO. It's useless to name the articles, I hope I can suit all.

Watches repaired, and as I have a Jeweler, a good workman, in my employ, all Jewelry will be well repaired at short notice.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Raleigh, October 4, 1856. 92—tf.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

PURSUANT TO A DECRETAL ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, will be offered at public auction on the premises, on the 28th day of November next, the land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot No. 146, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart formerly resided, situated on Fayetteville and Wilmington streets.—The lot will be divided into five equal parts, each having about 30 feet on Fayetteville street and extending back to Wilmington street. The sum of $2,532 60, to be assessed in equal sums from the purchaser of each lot, will be required to be paid in cash, and the residue of the purchase money, bonds, with interest from date, payable in six months with two good sureties.

E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

October 2, 1856. 91—td.

NOTICE.—WE FORWARN ALL PERSONS FROM trading for either of two notes given by us and made payable to Thos. L. Cross, bearing date the 14th of March, 1856, one for one hundred and fifty dollars, due December, 25, 1856, and the other for one hundred and thirty dollars, due the 25th of December, 1857; as the consideration for which said notes were given has failed, and we do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law.

JOHN REDDISH,
ISAAC W. STALLINGS.

October 4, 1856. 92—3t.

THE COLOR TYPE,
A New and Beautiful Style of Picture.

CALL AT COPELAND'S NEW GALLERY IN THE upper part of the Post Office building, and see the Color Type (painted in oil colors,) and say if you have ever seen anything to surpass it, in the way of a "*sun picture.*"

Sky-light, splendid cameras, neat and comfortable rooms, fine pictures, low prices.

So come along without delay,
And get a picture *with the pay*

P. S.—Mr. Copeland continues to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, and paint portraits upon the most moderate terms possible.

Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 91—tJ1.

☞ Signal, Register and Biblical Recorder copy till 1st January.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer for sale at auction, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 to 300 Valuable Negroes,

consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale is on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention.

T. P. DEVEREUX.

Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1856. 89—swet.

TO MY CREDITORS.

HAVING BEEN ARRESTED UNDER A CApias ad satisfaciendum, at the instance of Jesse A. Lindsay, one of my creditors, you are hereby notified, that I shall petition, to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Wake, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in November next, to be allowed to take the benefit of the Act for the relief of honest debtors.

JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, N. C, Oct. 11, 1856. 94—3t.

☞ Register copy.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING EXTENSIVELY ENGAGED in the Oyster Trade, is prepared to fill any and all orders that may be sent to him, with promptness and dispatch. Address J. G. Cowper, Suffolk, Va.

JOS. G. COWPER.

September 16, 1856. 1150—w3m

SPECIAL TERM.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.—Superior of Law and Equity, Fall Term, 1856.

Ordered by his Honor, Judge Saunders, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the county of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House in Raleigh on the second Monday of January next, and that the Clerk give notice thereof.

The Officers of said Court, and Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Causes only, are required to attend accordingly.

Witness, John C. Moore, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Raleigh, this 8th day of October, 1856.

JOHN C. MOORE, C. S. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1856.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood, Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan, R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee, Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted, P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee, Seaton Gales.
Charles B. Root.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President,*
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary,*
William H. Jones, *Treasurer,*
H. W. Husted, *Attorney,*
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, W. W. Holden, Charles B. Root, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., October 6, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 8th of Nov. next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds, issued by the State of North-Carolina, to wit: $35,000 for Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, dated January 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.

$200,000 for Western North-Carolina Railroad, dated October 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.

Interest on the $35,000 payable 1st days of January and July.

Interest on the $200,000 payable 1st days of April and October in each year.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest, to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1856. 92—swtd.

Fencing Academy.

FENCING, THE BEST GYMNASTIC EXERCISE both for men and youths The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he will open his Salle d'Armes for the ensuing season, where he will give instructions in the art of FENCING, with the small Sword, the Sabre, the Bayonet or Lance, over K R. WEATHER'S STORE, at old Temperance Hall, Raleigh, N. C.

This graceful, healthful, and useful art has been thoroughly mastered by the subscriber, who was a pupil in one of the celebrated Military Academies in Europe, and he feels confident that those who patronize his Salle de'Armes will always rejoice that they seized the opportunity of becoming acquainted with an accomplishment so elegant, and exercise so conducive to sound and vigorous health, and a means of self-defence so free from the objections urged against other arts practiced with the same view. Where is there a person who can say that under the present circumstances, the knowledge of using weapons is unnecessary? A nation well exercised with weapons is the support—the pride of the country.

Further particulars, as also the best of references, can be obtained by calling at the Bookstore of Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.

The undersigned will commence as soon as he has twelve scholars. Please give your names to Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.

At the request of the pupils no spectators shall be admitted during the hours of private instruction.

ED. DeREU.

October 13, 1856. 94—tf.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, October 8, 1856.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Weldon at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Weldon at 2, P. M., and arrive at Raleigh at 7. Passengers going North will take breakfast in Raleigh.

R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

October 9, 1856. 96—tf.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND REPRESENTatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of the Masonic body will be held in this City on Monday evening the first of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper representatives to be appointed in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WM. T. BAIN, *Grand Secretary.*

Raleigh, N. C., October 17th, 1856. 95—td.

☞ Register and Signal please copy.

Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
WILMINGTON, Oct. 17th, 1856.

RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending 30th September last, be paid to Stockholders on and after the 15th November next, and that the books of the Company for the transfer of Stock be closed on 1st November.

JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

Oct. 18th, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st October, 1856:

Allen, J J		Johnson, James M	
		Johnson, Wm D	
Buffalo, G W		Johnson, Miss Margar	
Barker, Thomas		Jones, Chilsey	
Bagwell, Green	2	Johnson, Nathaniel	
Blackwood, A D			
Brooks, S E		Love & Lutterloh	
Betts, Miss Jane		Langdon, Wm J	
Bobbitt, John B	2	Latta, J W	
Benjamin, George			
Badders, Royster		Mindelshon, Louis	
Bryan, T		Matcher, Robert	
Bryan, Doctor		McCullers, Edward S	
Brown, Mrs Martha A		McDowell, Wm	
Battle, Doctor R		Moss, P M	
Bryan, J S		Moore, G B	
Barker, Wm		McCullers, W	
Brogden, A J		Mershaw, Benj	
Bartlet, Pathena		McCheathan, Miss Mariah	
Baxter, R P			
Bristin, Patrick		Neal, N J	
Belvin, E C		Nixon, W C	
Branson, Levi			
Buffalo, Wm A		Parker, John E	
Branch, Mrs Julia A		Parham, James T	
		Pollard, Cass	
Craig, Wm M		Peoples & Rowland,	
Coleman, Jesse		Peirson, James	
Clarke, H J R		Pergerson, J B	
Cummings, Wm H		Parish, Willie J	
Capps, Thomas J	2	Partin, Alfred	
Chadwick, S M		Palmer, Miss Betsey	
Copplin, Wm T		Parker, Rimsbery	
Cain, Wm	2	Powell, Caswell	
Carter, Edward		Price, A	
Campbell, Chas F		Parish, Wm	
		Pullen, Jesse	
Dibble, Harlow J			
		Reynolds, W J	2
Evans, Mrs Jane		Riggan, Littleton	
		Ripton, Paul A	
Gustus, Sollomon		Robertson, Miss	
Gooch, Duncan		Reed, Wm	
Gill, Daniel		Ruth, Elzabeth	
Gurgona, Eunice		Rabun, John	
Garrett, S L			
		Seawell, Asa	
Herndon, Doctor John R		Suggs, Wm H	
Hall, Ralph R	5	Smith, Robert K	
Howe, John W		Sater & Co, E	
Hutchings, J W		Stone, Jr, David	
Hackney, Wm D		Smith, Miss Handy	
Hindry, Miss Mary		Simpson, James	
Holden, Joseph W			
Horton, C H	2	Turner, A	
Harp, Miss Francis		Taylor, Miss V T	
Hundley, John A		Taylor, James	
Horton, Mrs Lucy J		Toole, Miss Betty	
Hixton, Wm		Taylor, John R	
Hinton, D			
Hill, Thomas		Utley, Samuel	
Harrison, Nancy		Utley, Bradford	
Hughes, Hanson			
High, Mrs Francis		Young, Isaac	
Howe, John W		Yates, Robert F	
Hollister, Martha A			
Hanes, Mrs Lucy		Wiggins, Sollomon	
Hawley, J L		Woodard, W A	2
Harris, Miss Sarah E		Ward, W P	
Hindry, Miss Mary		Wray, P J	
House, H W		Woodard, John	
Holland, Miss Olivia		Woodard, Augustus	
Henderson, James		Waldhaur, David	
Harrod, James T		Wren, Wm	
Hodges, Mrs Louisa		Wiggins, Miss Peninah	
		Wilcher, David R	
Jones, Kinion		Williams, Duncan	2
Jones, Robert		Whitaker, Pattie	
Jones, Miss Penolope		Winston, H L	
Jones, Mrs Emily		Williamson, Miss P A	
Jones, Nathaniel		Wilson, Betty	
Jones, Josiah		Wilkinson, Wm	
Jeffreys, J G		Weaver, Mrs Sarah	
Jeffreys, Mrs Gilly		Warren, W P	
Johnson, Polly A		Wortley, Miss Maria	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE.

Raleigh, ct. 06, 1856. 92—

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

LAND SALE AT CAROLINA CITY.

THE CAROLINA CITY COMPANY PROPOSES TO sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of November next, at Carolina City, a limited number of eligible Lots in said City, immediately on BEAUFORT HARBOR.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the public to the importance of this sale. The proposed City is at the terminus of the Railroad from Goldsboro' via Newbern to Beaufort Harbor, which is the grand termini of the Internal Improvement system of North Carolina, and where a magnificent city must rapidly grow up.

The City Company only propose to sell a limited number of Lots, to allow parties who ask at once to obtain foothold an opportunity to do so: another will not probably be given soon, as the Company has no desire to part with any considerable amount of the property.

Terms liberal and will be made known at sale.

October 10, 1856. 94—swtd.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.

The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.

Contributions to Literatnre, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.

Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.

Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.

Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 1, 1856. 82—

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatling, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw2m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.

June 5th, 1856. 88—sw6m.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—THE next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 30th inst.

W. W. VASS,
Treasurer & Secretary.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1856. 93—

J. M. STEVENSON,
GENERAL AGENT,

For the sale of all kinds of produce. All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE No. 34, NORTH-WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 29, 1856.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bazin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALITY, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 45—w&swly.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2 00. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended

W. WHITE, P M

September 2, 1856. 86—tf

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land, lying ten miles West of Raleigh, in a high and healthy neighborhood. The tract consists of 738 acres of which about 250 acres are open and in a state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, embracing stables, cotton gin, smokehouse, cribs, &c. Also three wells of good water, and several excellent springs in different parts of the plantation. There are between two and three hundred acres of bottom land, of which about 125 acres are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered with oak and pine.

I will sell the above land, either entire or in portions to suit purchasers, on moderate terms, and will receive in payment either cash or likely young negroes. Apply to the subscriber on the premises; or, if by letter, direct to Raleigh, N. C.

THOMAS YOUNG.

September 15, 1856. 96—swtf.

BENTON'S WORK COMPLETE, IN TWO large octavo volumes, comprising upwards of 1500 pages. Either volume sold separately.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 15, 1856. 86—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness: Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Sept. 23, 1856. 1151—w6w.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856, WILL BE sold at public sale, on the premises, the valuable tract of land, situate in the County of Wayne, on Nahunta Swamp, adjoining the lands of Robert Taylor, George Thompson and others, known as the Thompson plantation, containing about twelve hundred acres. On the plantation, there is a good convenient dwelling—also, large and commodious barns, a cotton-gin and screw and all other necessary buildings.

Also at the same time, will be sold about 150 bales of cotton, 12 or 1500 barrels of corn and many other articles.

Terms.—The land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years. The other property on a credit of six months. Bonds and approved sureties required.

By order of the representatives of
ELIAS BARNES, dec.

Oct. 13, 1856.